The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—E. G. Meller, jeweler of Montreal, yesterday absconded with $50,000 worth of jewelry.

—The mortality record thus far in the heated term has been fearful in New York. A few facts are given elsewhere.

—Governor Tilden has recently brought a pair of blooded coach-horses in Cincinnati for $10,500. There is nothing like getting ready in time.

—The St. Louis *Times* says: "One change in our Indian policy would settle the question. Feed the savages with green apples, cucumbers and watermelons."

—Prince Bismarck has suggested to Prince Charles that children should be seen but not heard; so the Roumanian reserves will not be mobilized at present.

—The family of the late William C. Ralston are settled in a comfortable country home in Belmont Valley, California, near the villa which was Ralston's former home.

—There is a lady, the widow of a Pacific coast millionaire, residing at one of the leading Chicago hotels, whose "extras" each week amount to over $100. And yet people think the times hard.

—Wilmer Murray, shot at Goshen July 13th by Robert H. Berdell, whom he had horsewhipped for an alleged insult to his mother, died at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday morning. Murray was married to a sister of the divorced wife of Berdell.

—Mr. Vanderbilt appears to be slowly gaining in strength. He rose early yesterday morning and called for beefsteak, which he ate heartily. Dr. Linsley pronounced the Commodore entirely out of immediate danger, and anticipates a speedy recovery.

—Comodore Garnett, who was drowned by the capsizing of his yact Mohawk, near New York, on Thursday was worth twenty millions of dollars, and had an income of two millions a year. He was only thirty-three years of age, and had inherited most of his wealth.

—There is one disadvantage in the daily weather bulletins from "Old Prob." Hope is the anchor of the soul, and formerly, in the hottest weather, we could always hope that the little cloud in the horizon might bring rain. But now, that the whole day is described to us in the morning, there is no room for hope, and the weary soul is left without its anchor.

—Mrs. Fanny Kemble's old-age verdict upon the life of the stage: "It is a business which is incessant excitement and factitious emotion, unworthy of man; a business which is public exhibition, unworthy of woman. Never have I presented myself before an audience without a shrinking feeling of reluctance, or withdrawn from their presence without thinking the excitement I had undergone unhealthy, and the personal exhibition odious."

—The estate of Elwin Booth, the actor, which has been in bankruptcy for two years and a half, has just been settled, the assignee, Mr. John H. Platt, having presented his final report. All the claims were bought by a friend of Mr. Booth, which gives him a virtual discharge, though he has not formally applied for one. A dividend of 5¼ per cent. has been paid. His stage property has been sold for $3,000, library and private theatrical wardrobe for $1,500 and paintings for $1,350. The unsecured claims filed amount to $250,000.

—The American Philological Association has adopted a report of a committee of its leading members, in favor of an advanced spelling of the English language. This report announces that the present method of spelling, or "historical orthography," is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice. This prejudice is to be broken down "by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators." But the report does not say what is to be done in case the scholars and educators should prefer not to combine in favor of the proposed change.

—The Texas cattle trade has reached great proportions, the number of cattle driven from the southwestern portion of that State during the spring and summer of the present year, up to July 9, being 311,390, according to the Houston correspondent of the Kansas City *Price Current*. Of this number 52,338 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder had been driven north. Besides those included in the above estimates, several thousand head of cattle that were wintered in northern Texas have joined the others on their way to markets in the North and East.

—Mr. Jewell does not care to run for Congress, if he is correctly reported. Mr. Byington of the *Norwalk Gazette* vouches for this interview between the ex-Postmaster-General and Congressman Landers of the Hartford district, just before the former's departure from Washington: "How is this, Jewell? They tell me you are going home to run for my place. If that's so, all I've got to say is, you're the only fellow I don't think I can beat." Jewell *loq.*: "George, I can think of but one other place I wouldn't rather go to than that House—and that place isn't on this earth."

—A correspondent sends us a timely hint, in the interest of out-door laborers employed by public contractors. It is to the effect that the men might be saved from much suffering, and possibly from attacks of sunstroke, by commencing work an hour earlier in the morning, and taking two hours instead of one in the middle of the day, for rest and refreshment. The suggestion is a humane one. The long continuance of the fearful heat enervates the strongest, and it is but common humanity for contractors to shield their men from the direct rays of the sun in the hottest part of the day. If one would set the example, others would probably follow.

—James Russell Lowell said in his speech at the Harvard Alumni dinner: "I think that, after all, when we look back upon a hundred years through which the country has passed, the vista is not so disheartening as to the indigestive fancy it might at first appear. If we have lost something of that Arcadian simplicity which the French travelers of a hundred years ago found here, perhaps because of their unpenetrability by the English tongue, we have lost something also of that self-sufficiency which is now as well of provincials as of barbarians, and which is the great hinderance to all true advancement. It is a wholesome symptom, I think, if we are beginning to show some of that talent for grumbling which is the undoubted heirloom of the race to which most of us belong."

—This is the other side of the story: At the time of General Belknap's resignation in March statements were published charging that the expenses of his household were so great that he was obliged to resort to improper means to raise funds necessary to meet them. This story, repeated and reiterated by the American and foreign press, is utterly without foundation. General Belknap has bills and vouchers for all the expenditures of every character, and these show that they have never in any year exceeded his salary as Secretary of War, and that the amount received by him as salary during his six years' occupancy of the War Department is greatly in excess of his expenses. While his hospitality has been liberal, it has been kept within his means. Although this is his business alone, yet the press has made it the public's business, and the facts are as here stated.

—The fast mail service seems to be doomed There is no likelihood that the railroads will consent to the extra work required at reduced rates, as there is certainly no good reason why they should. The new postal bill takes ten per cent from the compensation fixed in 1875, instead of increasing it, as it should have done. It is impossible to estimate the detriment to business which will result from this stroke of Congressional economy. And the worst of it for Congress is that the return to old-time slow mails will affect the class of citizens whose good opinion is worth cultivation. An experience of nine months has convinced the business portion of the country of the absolute necessity for the improved mail facilities, and if the servants of the people will not do their bidding, the proper remedy will be applied at the proper time.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—We fear that the spirit of enterprise which has done so much to distinguish Mr. James Gordon Bennett is growing feeble. For some time past the *Herald* has been engaged in an unsuccessful endeavor to raise money by public subscription to build a monument to Gen. Custer. This is not the kind of a thing for a millionaire like Mr. Bennett. Let him build the monument and pay for it himself, without trying to get a lot of poorer people to go into partnership in the undertaking. When he sent Stanley after Livingston, when he ran his lightning train to San Francisco, and when he furnished the mustangs for the Polo Club, he did not call on the public to help pay the expenses. If Mr. Bennett wants to build a monument to the gallant Custer costing $50,000 or so, he should foot the bills from his own pocket.—*New York Sun.*

—A *Herald* correspondent gives this incident in connection with the college regatta, and people generally will endorse the Englishman's views: "An Englishman's modesty was terribly shocked yesterday when he saw the crew of Union College come on the grand stand naked down within nine inches of their lions, and chat and mingle with the ladies. 'Hanything,' said he, 'so blarsted hindecent I never saw in the 'ole course of my life. Why, if a man, you know, did that in Hingland he would be transported to Botany Bay.' It certainly was rather a bewildering spectacle to see four men so perfectly near to utter nudity, talking with an entire unconcern to their appearance before the many delicate and blushing sylphs on the grand stand. It would'nt hurt these valiant oarsmen little if they contrived to don a light gauze shirt and save their skin from wearing the complexion of a red Indian."

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Reported Death of Sitting Bull.

All the Fighting Men Away from the Agency.

TROOPS BEING HURRIED TO THE FRONT.

Reported Death of Sitting Bull.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 20.—Sitting Bull was undoubtedly killed in the Little Horn battle. His body was recognized by Fred Girard, an interpreter at General Terry's headquarters, who has been among the Indians for the last twenty-six years, and the description of Sitting Bull given by William Courtalley, of the Berthold Agency who knew him well, is a perfect description of the body found which was at first supposed to be that of Sitting Bull.

Goodnow, a Sioux at Fort Rice, who, two days before the battle, gave a detailed plan of Sitting Bull's campaign, including the abandoned village and the larger village into which it was intended to decoy the troops, together with the description of the ground, gives a similar description Mr. S. Bull. In further confirmation of the theory that he was killed we have a statement which comes through an Indian chief (Grass) at Standing Rock that he was killed, together with Black Moon, Crazy Horse and six other chiefs.

Strength of the Indian Army.

The statement that Sitting Bull's band of Uncpapas lost 160, and that the entire Indian loss was between 300 and 400 is renewed. To show that Sheridan still underestimates the strength of the hostiles, I give you the following facts: Last week a count of all the Indian lodges in and about Standing Rock, including the scattered lodges for twenty miles up and down the river, was made, and the number proves to be 297, or about 1,500 Indians, when there should be 7,000.

Agent Leman, who was present when the beef rations were issued last week to the Indians, says tat the rations were drawn as usual by the chief of each village and bands, and there was so great a surplus that lodges of four to seven Indians drew from three to five head of beef cattle each. Another gentleman says that there are less than twenty young warriors at this agency, and another that where the plains were swarming with well armed Indians, when rations were drawn last fall and winter, at the last drawing there were but four guns in sight.

Mrs. Gallopin, well known to officials as a reliable Indian woman, says there are not to exceed 200 men at the agency where there should not be less than 2,000 warriors.

From which it would seem that the Indians have been reinforced with nearly 2,000 warriors from this agency alone, and those well armed.

Your correspondent has known the men who bring this information three years, and knows them to be reliable and accepts fully their statements. All but fifty lodges out of the camp of more than one thousand have either joined the hostiles or moved to the east side of the river. They pretend they fear an attack from the hostiles, and for that reason have moved their women and children to the east side.

Troops to the Front.

The steamer Carroll left for the Yellowstone this afternoon with companies of the Twenty-second infantry to reinforce Terry, and one hundred and fifty tons of supplies. The Western will follow to-morrow with horses and recruits for the Seventh cavalry.

Indians have come into the outer camps, at Standing Rock, wearing officers clothing and arms, and also wearing the sashes and carrying the arms of the Seventh cavalry officers or men. Five wounded have been reported to the commandant at Standing Rock as having arrived from the hostiles at that agency, but they are kept in by their friends.

Six companies of the Twenty-second regiment of infantry and 175 recruits for the Seventh Cavalry have left Fort Lincoln to join General Terry at the mouth of the Big Horn River. These troops are under the command of Colonel Otis, of the Twenty-second, and are largely made up of old soldiers used to frontier warfare. They were inspected last evening in their camp by Inspector General Baird, and presented a fine appearance. The command is in excellent spirit, and will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves. Great energy has been showed by Capt. Burns, the Quartermaster at Ft. Lincoln, in furnishing the troops with the necessary supplies for taking the field, and they would have been on the march two days ago had the steamer Carroll arrived from Powder river as soon as was expected. Since Colonel Otis arrived he has displayed unceasing energy, and there is no doubt but that the reinforcement under his command will be hurried forward with the greatest speed.

It is calculated that Colonel Otis will not reach General Terry's headquarters much before twelve or fifteen days. General Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, accompanies the troops. He goes to consult with General Terry respecting the location of the forts which it is proposed to erect on the Yellowstone.

Another Account of Sitting Bull's Strength.

CAMP OF THE FIFTH CAVALRY, SAGE CREEK, July 19, via Cheyenne, Wy. T., July 20.—When Gen. Merritt's command had reached Rawhide last week, on its way to join Gen. Crook, word was received that affairs at the agency were rather threatening. Major Stanton with four scouts was dispatched at once to that point to ascertain what was the condition of affairs. He reached there at midnight of the 14th, and found that 800 Cheyennes were having their camp for the north, comprising men, women and children. A courier was immediately sent to Gen. Merritt with the information, and he started northward with the whole command on forced marches. He also took Company F of the 9th Infantry, Lieut. Rogers, and Company H, 23d Infantry, Lieuts. Taylor and Pardee, ten companies in all. Out of twenty-three hundred Cheyennes belonging to Red Cloud Agency only about three hundred men and children. There has been great demand for ammunition. The Indians have even offered a pony for thirty rounds of cartridges. About 100 Indians were wounded in Gen. Crook's fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among friends at the agency. There is much mourning for Indians from that agency who were killed in that engagement. The Indians acknowledge a loss of 86 killed in Gen. Crook's fight and of about 280 in Gen Custer's fight.

Red Cloud has sarrendered and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull, even taking the rations of beef issued on the 10th from the women and children to supply these warriors with something to eat on the way north. Out of thirteen thousand Indians belonging to the agency, there are four thousand not present now, and the agent is no longer able to deny that his Indians have mostly gone north to join Sitting Bull. Many mounted to go immediately after the distance of last June, but were restrained. When the news of General Custer's defeat came to them they began leaving at once in large and small parties, until now the Cheyennes are nearly all gone, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sioux.

The post in White River Canon has been withdrawn, as the mail contractors are unable to get the mail carried from Fort Larmie to Red Cloud, and all mail for the troops there is sent in and out with military escorts. When Gen. Merritt's command returns from its present move it will proceed at once to join Gen. Crook. It will consist of the entire 5th Cavalry, twelve companies, recruited to a good standard.

A Missing Courier.

CHEYENNE, July 21.—The courier who left Gen. Crook's camp on the evening of the 16th has not reached Fetterman. As in a former instance, his horse may have given out.

Cavalry for the Front.

Seven companies of Gen. Merritt's Fifth Cavalry arrived at Ft. Laramie to-day, and will leave Fetterman to-morrow or the day following, together with three additional companies of the same regiment in all.

Fire at St. Petersburg, Pa.

ST. PETERSBURG, CLARION COUNTY, July 21.—The residence of D. E. Brenneman, principal of the public school here, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building was owned by the borough. The total loss is probably $2,000. The family are absent from home, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A Woman Butchered.

DETROIT, July 21.—A woman named Mary Evault, living in East Saginaw, was literally cut to pieces by her husband tonight, her left arm being nearly severed from the body and the back of her neck and side frightfully gashed. Jealousy was the probable cause.

—The London *Figaro*, which has an immense circulation in the British capital, printed a fac-simile of the American Declaration of Independence on Wednesday, July 5, 1876.

A FEARFUL RECORD.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

The Frightful Increase in the Mortality Lists in New York—Filth and Death Going Hand in Hand—Children Dying by Hundreds—The Authorities at Last Aroused.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Yesterday a large number of tenements on the East side were visited by the visiting physicians, appointed by the Board of Health, and a great many sick children were found in Willett, Rivington, Division, Jackson, Market and Cannon streets A reporter, in looking for one of the physicians, came across a funeral in Ludlow street. It was of a little child. "That makes the thirteenth funeral that has taken place from these two blocks during the past ten days," said a police officer with whom the reporter got into conversation; "and I don't wonder there's so many in these tenement districts," he added. "The children get no rest at night, and they pick decayed fruit out of the barrels here and there, and some of them half the time have very little else to eat, God help them. Go into these filthy houses along here and you'll be sure to find a sick child on almost every floor." Following out this suggestion and making his search for the Board of Health physicians the pretext of his visit, the reporter visited two or three of the tenements. In one of the houses, which was four stories in height, their were five children who were suffering from diarrhœa, and in the house adjoining the corpse of a baby one year old was laid out in a small front room, and another child of three lay on the floor suffering from prostration and the summer complaint. In Essex street, also, the reporter saw a woman standing in front of a small grocery store crying bitterly, another woman apparently attempting to console her. The reporter learned from the grocery-man that the latter woman was a washer-woman who earned her living by washing. She had, before the heated term began, three children, two girls and a boy, aged respectively five, three and two; but they were now dead, the baby having been buried only the day before. Doubtless this was but one of many terrible illustrations of the fearful havoc that the heat has made in the tenement districts.

Discovering Disease.

Yesterday the deaths of children for the preceding day under five years of age was averaged at ninety-eight, making a total of 2,334 deaths in twenty five days. The work of the new medical staff of the Board of Health began in earnest yesterday. Before setting forth on the visits Dr. Cyrus summoned the members of the corps to his office and gave them practical instructions how to proceed. They are required to note every visit paid, the number of children in each house, well or sick, to be used in future as a reference. At ten o'clock, under a fierce and glaring sun, the doctors started forth on what is, perhaps, the most offensive work that was ever possible to conceive. A reporter accompanied Dr. Early, whose district embraces Mulberry, Mott and Elizabeth streets, where tenement houses are thick and children swarm like bees.

The first house entered was No. 273 Mott street, and the first man encountered was the janitor. "Any sick children in this house?" said the Health Officer. "Oh, Lord, no, sir! This is the healthiest house in the neighborhood. The highest ground in the city, sir. All fat and rosy, sir. Look at that one (pointing to a dirty little girl with but one garment on); see the likes o' that!"

All the janitors talked this way, never acknowledging a dirty home or a sick child in it. The Doctor, however, paid little attention to the janitors, but proceeded up stairs. The smell was abominable and stifling, but the children played around as happily as though they were in the surf at Rockaway. "No sickness here," said a woman on the top floor, and the Doctor left for Elizabeth street.

Ninety Children in One House.

Here, beginning with No. 249, are a perfect honeycomb of tenement houses, connecting back and rear; black and white mixed up together.

When the doctor entered all heads were out of the windows and the women left washing and ironing, and the big darky blowing peas through a pipe dropped the shooter and came to see what was the matter. "How many families are there in these houses?" said the Doctor. "Thirty families, sir," was the reply. "About how many children are there?" "Three to every family." "Ninety children!"

The Doctor went up the narrow stairs. Colored people lived in the house, and it was much cleaner and sweeter than any of the tenements occupied by white people. Several little babies were found sweltering from summer complaint, but they had doctors.

In the white section of the building a foundling was discovered sick. "Is this your child, madame?" said the Doctor. "No; he come from ze Foundling." "Is he sick?" "Yes; a little. How old you dinks?" "About two months. What is his name?" "Charley; that's all he has," and the woman laughed, and the baby cried and kicked up his heels. Medicine and tickets for St. John's Guild were left for him.

Tobacco and Disease.

The next place visited was the Bohemian quarters, No. 240 Elizabeth street. A nice looking Bohemian woman stood at the door. Nobody spoke English, the Doctor did not speak German, so a little girl spoke broken English and interpreted. There were sixteen families in each house, or eighty families in all. Thirty babies in the first house. The Doctor proceeded through the tenement. Everybody was making cigars—men, women and children spreading out wet leaves, rolling, packing and moulding cigars. The babies were playing on the floor, well and happy, nobody sick in the entire block, and the doctor speculated upon the wonderful disinfecting powers of tobacco. The next house was an Irish tenement. There were thirty-eight children in the passage; not one with shoes or stockings on. Pails of garbage stood in the hall, the sink was full of dirty water, and the smell was into erable.

"How many children are there in this house?" said the Doctor, approaching a lady whose only garment was a calico dress.

"The house is full of them," she replied. "Mrs. Reilly, on the first, has seven, and Smith five; Tim Finn, on the fourth, has eight and O'Mahony four."

The Doctor entered Mrs. Reilly's apartment, followed by four women and fourteen children of different ages.

Mrs. O'Reilly arose in wrath and drove the children out, and then took a child of about two years of age off the floor saying: "This one's sick. What do you think of that head? There's nuthin' in it. That head ain't any good." The child's head was large and ill-formed, but the Doctor explained that he had nothing to do with heads. The mother intimated that she didn't believe it would live long and that "the Lord knows best anyhow." This district, while representing a variety of "life," did not reveal so many sick children as was anticipated.

"Charnel Houses"

are located in Franklin, Baxter and the surrounding streets, being down town on the low ground. Here the houses were found to be much dirtier, more crowded, hot and disease breeding. In one small house between Centre street and the Bowery were found twenty-two families, one in each room. Some of them take boarders. This house alone holds a sufficient number to stock a small village. "How many children in this house?" asked the Doctor of Mrs. Mages, on the first floor.

"Oh, there must be a hundred or more. Lots of them. There's a funeral up this street nearly every day, and they are all the children."

The stench on the stairs and in the rooms was terrible. Tin cans and wooden boxes with garbage in them on every floor. Children sick and crying on every floor, without medical or any other attendance. The doctor prescribed and gave out excursion tickets, but one woman refused to accept, saying, "Poor people couldn't walk so far to the boat through the sun."

The corpse yesterday made over 1,300 visits, gave advice in 350 cases and gave away over 500 excursion tickets. The Board expect these visits will effect a change in the mortality next week.

An Appeal to Druggists.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was ordered to be forwarded to the various druggists of the city:

To the Druggists of the City of New York:

The unusual mortality among young children of the poorer classes during the present heated term has compelled the Health Department to appoint a corps of special inspectors to visit tenement houses and to care for sick children whose parents are unable to employ physicians. The prescriptions in these cases will be very simple, but the ingredients are already overworked and cannot honor them. We appeal, therefore, to you, in the interest of humanity, begging that in filling the prescriptions signed by Assistant Sanitary Inspectors you will make your charges as near cost as possible.

C. F. CHANDLER, Pres't Health Dep't.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1876.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 21.—The steamship Anglia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, the steamship Neckar, from Bremen.

FATHER POINT, July 21.—The steamer Austrian, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The bill removing the political disabilities of Geo. W. Jackson, of West Virginia, was passed.

Consideration was resumed of the bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to strike out the eighth section. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired.

The impeachment trial was resumed, but on a statement that Mr. Carpenter and Manager Lapham were sick, the Senate as a court adjourned till Monday, and continued the discussion on

The River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. EATON, who was entitled to the floor, said he was glad the Senate adjourned just after he took the floor on Tuesday last, because after reflection he was satisfied that this floor was not the place for a political speech on the River and Harbor appropriation bill, but he had a word to say to the Senator from Ohio (Sherman). That Senator said there was no act of the Democratic party within the last forty years which could be defended before the country. All that was said in the face of the fact that for sixty years the history of the United States was the history of the Democratic party. Under Democratic rule the country had increased from 4,000,000 to 40,000,000 people. Old England had been compelled to build on land and sea Democratic men, and the Democratic party was worthy of the country. He (Eaton) would say out upon all such trash. It was childish and absurd, and ought not to be heard on the floor of the Senate. He promised hereafter in more than one part of this broad land to discuss this question, but not here in the Senate. Again, the Honorable Senator (Sherman) ventured to couple the honored name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of Wm. M. Tweed. There was no defence for that here, or anywhere else. Benedict Arnold was once a trusted officer and associate of George Washington, the father of all this country. One Judas Iscariot was called an apostle at one time. It would not do for any man on this floor, or anywhere else, to couple the name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of Wm. M. Tweed, or any other malefactor, except as his prosecutor. He (Eaton) made no charge against any Republican, neither did he wish to defend the Democratic party. He would do that hereafter and elsewhere.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Connecticut had, by straining the language which he uttered in the heat of debate, made a new issue. He then read from his remarks of Tuesday last, and said what he meant to say was that no position of the Democratic party since 1846 could be defended before the country, and on that question he would be glad to meet his friend from Connecticut on the stump. He next referred to his remarks in regard to Tilden, and said he did not mean to say that he was a man of the same character as Tweed, but it was well known that Tilden was the political manager to the extent of paying the associate of Tweed. He (Sherman) had letters and telegrams furnished him by his friend from Rhode Island (Anthony) to show this fact. He felt bound to say that when Tilden did participate in efforts in New York to put down fraud it was after a long delay; though when he did commence work he did so with vigor. Tilden did decline at first to become a member of the Democratic State Committee. In all the reform for which Tilden was distinguished he was aided throughout by the Republican party in New York and opposed by a strong element of the Democratic party. It was only by the aid of Republicans that he got the title of "great reformer."

Mr. EATON said he would not be drawn into a political discussion, but when the Senator from Ohio said Tilden was the associate of McDonald. The Senator from Ohio had challenged the Senators on the Democratic side to name one Republican to the Senate, but proceeded up stairs. The smell was abominable and stifling, but the children played around as happily as though they were in the surf at Rockaway. "No sickness here," said a woman on the top floor, and the Doctor left for Elizabeth street.

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"Oh, there must be a hundred or more. Lots of them. There's a funeral up this street nearly every day, and they are all the children."

The stench on the stairs and in the rooms was terrible. Tin cans and wooden boxes with garbage in them on every floor. Children sick and crying on every floor, without medical or any other attendance. The doctor prescribed and gave out excursion tickets, but one woman refused to accept, saying, "Poor people couldn't walk so far to the boat through the sun."

The corpse yesterday made over 1,300 visits, gave advice in 350 cases and gave away over 500 excursion tickets. The Board expect these visits will effect a change in the mortality next week.

An Appeal to Druggists.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following circular was ordered to be forwarded to the various druggists of the city:

To the Druggists of the City of New York:

The unusual mortality among young children of the poorer classes during the present heated term has compelled the Health Department to appoint a corps of special inspectors to visit tenement houses and to care for sick children whose parents are unable to employ physicians. The prescriptions in these cases will be very simple, but the ingredients are already overworked and cannot honor them. We appeal, therefore, to you, in the interest of humanity, begging that in filling the prescriptions signed by Assistant Sanitary Inspectors you will make your charges as near cost as possible.

C. F. CHANDLER, Pres't Health Dep't.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1876.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 21.—The steamship Anglia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, the steamship Neckar, from Bremen.

FATHER POINT, July 21.—The steamer Austrian, from Glasgow, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The War in Turkey.

The Heights Commanding Mostar Taken by Montenegrins.

Two More Servian Victories Over the Turks.

THE SULTAN'S ABDICATION IMMINENT.

England and the Eastern Question.

The Indian War Discussed in the British Parliament.

The Indian War.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Edward William Watkin asked the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department if he could give any information regarding the conflict between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians, many of which are British subjects, and whether the origin of the conflict was not a breach of the treaty regarding Indian reservations and subsidies, which may provoke widespread antagonism between the Indians and whites on both American and British territory. He asked whether the Government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indian subjects of Great Britain and of humanity. Mr. Low then replied that so far no information had been received, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible consequences. He had no information leading to show that any British subjects are connected with those events. As at present advised the Government has no intention to interfere.

The Business Depression.

LONDON, July 21.—The imperiled concern in the Cleveland iron trade is Thomas Vaughan & Co., of Middleborough. Two more Glasgow mill owners intimate an intention to reduce wages ten per cent. It is feared the reduction will become general. The employes of one large firm have struck, and those of another have determined to strike.

GLASGOW, July 21.—John Athay & Co., grain merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are considerable, but are not yet computed.

The Roumanian Reserves.

BUCHAREST, July 21.—The Senate today empowered the Minister of War, upon his discretion, to call out, if necessary, the reserves of the second territorial division.

Gold Currency.

The Minister of Finance presented a bill authorizing the introduction of a gold currency for Roumania.

Montenegrin Victory.

PARIS, July 21.—A telegram to the Russian agency says the Montenegrins have had a real success at Padgoritza. Prince Nicholas took the heights commanding Mostar, and a decisive engagement is imminent.

Roumanian Neutrality.

BUCHAREST, July 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted an address to the throne, expressing satisfaction with the ministry, and declaring Roumania will observe neutrality, but exposes that all claims lately addressed to the Porte will be granted.

Dom Pedro.

QUEENSTOWN, July 21.—The steamship Russia, from New York, has arrived, with the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite on board.

Servian Victories.

BELGRADE, July 21.—Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive. It is officially announced that the Turks entrenched at Belgine attacked Gen. Olimpics on Thursday with fifteen battalions, chiefly irregulars. They attempted to drive the Servians across the Drina. After six hours' fighting they were repulsed and pursued to Belgine with heavy loss. The general-in-chief was conveyed to Turkish head. A rain storm stopped the pursuit, but the Servian artillery made great havoc in the Turkish ranks.

The Turks attacked Col. Mirkavic on Wednesday at Gramada, east of Alexinatz. There was ten hours' indecisive fighting. The Turks were reinforced and resumed the attack on Thursday, but were repulsed.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Standard's* Belgrade official says the repulse of the attack on Gramada is the most important strategic advantage the Servians have yet gained. Gramada commands the road from Nisch to Saitschar, and bars access to the heart of Servia.

The Bulgarian Outrage.

The *Standard's* Constantinople telegram says the American missionaries, at Rumilinssar, who are responsible for a majority of the statements concerning outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded the American Minister to send the Consul General to Philippopoli to watch the inquiry which Caring, Secretary of the British Legation, is about to commence.

The Sultan.

Another dispatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople says: Notwithstanding anything you read to the contrary, the Sultan's condition is very serious, and his abdication is imminent.

The French University Bill.

A Paris despatch says it is rumored that M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, resigned in consequence of the rejection by the Senate of the University bill.

England and the Eastern Question.

LONDON, July 22.—Eastern correspondence recapitulates England's reasons for refusing to assent to the Berlin memorandum and other matters, the substance of which is already known. On the 20th of May Count Schouvaloff, Russian minister to Great Britain, communicated a letter to Earl Derby, conveying the views of the Russian Foreign Office on the English policy. The letter complains that Elliott, the English ambassador to Turkey seemed to approve of the Sofia demonstrations, and hints that England had prematurely communicated the Berlin proposals to Turkey. On the 31st of May Earl Derby warns Minister Elliott to be watchful, lest under a pretext of putting down Sofia demonstrations, he be induced to take part in the Constantinople orders him to immediately inform the home Government if such a proposal was mooted so that they may determine upon their course. Subsequently dispatches show that the Admirals of all powers were instructed to observe the treaty restricting the entry of men-of-war to the Dardanelles. On the 1st of July Count Schouvaloff asked Earl Derby whether England intended to observe strict non-intervention in the war between Turkey and Servia. Earl Derby replied "Undoubtedly yes. But it must be clearly understood that the English Government enter into no engagement to continue to abstain from intervention in the event, which, however, I cannot assume as probable, of a different course being pursued by the other powers."

University Degrees in France.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—The Senate rejected by a vote of 144 against 139 the Government bill restoring to the State the sole right of conferring university degrees. During the debate M. Dufauvre urged the adoption of the bill, which would strengthen the Minister in defending the interests of the church. In the Chamber of Deputies the rejection of the measure would weaken the Government. The rejection was effected by the alliance of the Bonapartists with the Right, and it has produced a sensation.

Destructive Fire.

PARIS, July 21.—A portion of the town of Gavray, near Cherbourg, has been burned. A hundred houses were destroyed, and four hundred families are homeless.

The Extradition Question.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Standard* says: We are warranted in inferring from Earl Derby's language, when asking Lord Granville to postpone his extradition motion in the House of Lords, that there is a prospect of negotiations for a renewal of the treaty on a more satisfactory basis. Minister Pierrepont must either have made some distinct proposals or stated his belief that he would soon receive instructions to do so. It is probable the turn matters have taken may even prevent discussion during the present session.

The Bulgarian Insurrection Reviving.

The *Times'* Vienna telegram says the insurrection in Bulgaria is reviving in all directions. All roads are becoming insecure because of insurgent bands.

Cannon Seized.

The *Daily News'* Rome dispatch says Greece seized six cannon at Corfu, destined for the Montenegrins. Extensive military preparations are progressing in Empirius and Thessaly.

The Policy of Non-intervention.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times*, reviewing the differences between England and Russia manifested by the Eastern correspondence, says the policy of non-intervention was adopted by England obviously because of a rooted indisposition to intervene, but it is difficult to believe Russia had any other motive for reserve than an inability to discern how to interfere effectively.

Turkish Preparations.

The Paris *Opinione's* Janina special says the Turks are importing large supplies of rifles and mountain artillery and enrolling militia to suppress any attempt at insurrection. Seven thousand Asiatics are now stationed at Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—A hundred Basha Basouks have been arrested and disarmed near Philippopolis.

KILLED BY A RATTLESNAKE.

The Fate of a Berry Picker—The Fangs of a Rattlesnake Fastened in Her Leg—Dying a Horrible Death in the Woods.

PORTAGE, PA., July 21.—On Monday morning last Miss Sarah Goodloe, daughter of a prominent resident of this place, and two little girls named Jennie Wagner and Laura Webb, went out in the Wykoff Mountain to pick huckleberries. About ten o'clock the Webb girl returned crying to the village, and said that Miss Goodloe had been bitten by a rattlesnake and was sick in the woods about a mile away. The young lady's father, accompanied by a couple of friends and Dr. Crane, went to the spot, guided by the girl. On reaching it a fearful sight presented itself. Miss Goodloe lay in convulsions on the ground and was swollen to an enormous size. Dr. Crane at once tore her clothing loose and revealed the fact that the flesh had commenced to turn black. She was entirely unconscious and was at once pronounced beyond all human aid. The snake had sunk his fangs deep into the calf of her leg in two places, and both of them was found hanging to her stocking. The doctor administered such remedies as are used in such cases, but the unfortunate young woman died in a few minutes after the arrival of her father and party. Her limbs swelled so that the one bitten by the snake burst the skin. She died in the most intense agony. The circumstances attending the case are related by the little girl as follows: They were picking berries near the top of the ridge and were all their cans nearly filled. Suddenly Miss Goodloe gave a loud scream, and, dropping her pail, ran to the side of the bushes from a plot of grass near by, shouting, "My God, my God, a rattlesnake has bitten me!" She threw herself on the grass and commenced rolling and shrieking. The little Webb girl ran toward her and saw a portion of the snake, which seemed to be still attacking Miss Goodloe. About half of the snake, from the rattles up, was exposed, and it was sounding the latter in a manner denoting the greatest rage. The little girl, with singular bravery, seized the reptile by the

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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

THE storms have resulted in a purified atmosphere, and an improved temperature. Yesterday the weather was in every respect delightful.

CONGRESSMAN HOPKINS has been giving his views on the question of impeaching ROBESON. Were it not safely hemmed in with "ifs," we would have something to expend a criticism upon.

IT IS difficult to overstate the completeness of the business depression of England. The rates of wages have been reduced and a further reduction is talked of. Strikes are apprehended in all parts of the country, and a season of severe suffering is likely to follow.

TORNADOES are reported in different parts of the country, quite frequently, of late. The peculiarly destructive power of such storms was illustrated a few days since, in the lower part of Philadelphia, where half a million dollars of damages attended a passing storm.

THE report that SITTING BULL, the leader of the hostile SIOUX was killed in the battle with CUSTER seems to be reasonably sure. His body is said to have been recognized by an interpreter belonging to General TERRY's command. This being true, the ablest leader of the hostile Indians is out of the way, and it is probable that they may soon be brought to terms.

WE hope the rumor that the President has pardoned AVERY and others may not prove true. His motives, in such an event, are sure to be impugned, and the pardon will work injury generally. We do not know on what the claims to pardon may be based, but even were they strictly proper, the pardon should only be granted through the usual channel. This requires a petition, endorsed by the District Attorney, and the recommendation of the Attorney General. As we understand it, none of the officers named have recommended the pardons, and, consequently, they should not be granted.

IF those who indulge in lottery speculations can take a hint, the action of the Government on that subject is a very suggestive one. The Postmaster General, sustained by the act of Congress, has declared unmailable letters, and circulars relating to lotteries, and managers are given to understand that the depositing of such letters and circulars to be sent by mail is an offense punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500. This applies to all lotteries, whether authorized by law or not. But it is proposed to contest this decision of the Postoffice Department, certain lottery men claiming that the statute as it now stands refers only to unauthorized lotteries.

APROPOS of our Indian war, might it not be a good thing for Congress to investigate how they get supplied with the best grades of arms and ammunition. It is certainly within the power of the Government to prevent them from obtaining arms, if the right effort is made, and this should be done. The Indians deserve right treatment, but should not be allowed arms dangerous in case of war. The report has been put into circulation that the peace policy is responsible for their being supplied with arms, but this is not the case. The course pursued under this policy was to secure for them fair and honest treatment, and to attempt to civilize them. The supply of rifles and fixed ammunition formed no part of the peace policy, and this fact should be generally understood. Still, they have been supplied through some source,—just what it is desirable to understand.

WE HAVE had one year, now, in which the balance of trade has been in our favor—one full, round year. In that time, our exports were $536,000,000, and our imports $460,000,000, leaving a balance in our favor of $70,000,000. Forthwith the hard money organs begin to inquire, why do not we resume, if a favorable balance of trade is all that is asked? We answer, that one year, or two, or any number less than five will not be sufficient for the result to be reached. The treasury dare not attempt to resume on $70,000,000. It must have $300,000,000 to do it. Then it may be added that in order to be benefited by the balance of trade in our favor, there must be conditions of prosperity at home. If, for example, by a decline of home business, we lose $70,000,000, and make that out of our balance of trade, we are just square. Had the balance of trade been against us the past year, requiring us to send $70,000,000 in gold abroad, we would have been in a severe strait. As it is, with all the advantages of the year, the United States Treasury has had all it could do to get along. Let us not, therefore, decry a blessing, because it does not achieve in a year, all that the most sanguine could expect in five years.

THE Reform scheme of the Democratic party, which was intended to catch the gullible, doesn't meet with all the success that was anticipated for it. The record of that party has been looked into, and it has been discovered that when in power, the Democracy party has never developed any reforms whatever. It never originated a policy. It never sought to build up the enterprises of the country. We conclude that no reader of history will for a moment assume that the government from 1828 to 1860 was to be compared with that which prevailed most of the time from WASHINGTON down to the end of the term of the younger ADAMS for strength and efficiency. It is true that MADISON was a weak Executive, but even MADISON has nothing to fear from comparison with the Executives of the last thirty years of Democratic rule. We challenge the production of a single instance of reform attempted under Democratic rule. The civil service had the burden it now carries laid upon it by the Democratic party. The abuse of power so loudly complained of was inaugurated by this party. The expenditure of public moneys on party account was first practiced by the Democratic party. The entire cost of the Mexican war was incurred for the sole purpose of strengthening that party in the slave-holding States. The motive was not to aggrandize the nation but to aggrandize an aristocracy of perhaps three hundred thousand men. A beautiful party to talk reform.

THE *Leader* has the happy faculty of saying sometimes just the right thing in the right way. The *Post* has been trying to splutter over Reform, as though the Democratic party had suddenly become a paragon of virtue, and was to be entrusted with the duty of settling things right generally. The *Leader* thinks that the cry for Reform "is because of something that both parties have done. It is because of something that the Democratic House at Harrisburg has done as well as something the administration has done at Washington. One party, as a party, has just about as much rottenness in it as the other. The "Universal Cry" therefore has no particular reference to party. The great want that Reform has an eye to is men, good, honest, reliable men, to fill their offices. If the *Post* has such on its side of the field, let it trot them out; but it need not expect to make a merit out of the accidental circumstance of their party belonging, or at all to help their cause by sticking posters labeled "Democrat" on their backs. The indorsement will hurt much more than it will help. HAYES will be elected President, not because he is a Republican, but because the people know him and are assured of his fitness for the place."

THE EASTERN WAR.

Appearances indicate the failure of the efforts of the Servians against the Turks in the pending war, although the shifting character of the struggle shows the possibility of the prolongation of the war for some time. The Turks have shown more military strength than they were credited with possessing, and their armies have generally been better handled than it was thought they would be. The strange feature in this contest is in the sympathy that is apparently extended to Turkey in this struggle. England, the Roman Catholic Church, and Austria palpably sympathize with the Turks. The two first are supposed to be influenced by financial considerations, both having large investments in Turkish funds. Austria prefers to keep territorial lines unchanged, not wishing to keep closer company with Russia than she is now doing. Germany and Italy are as fairly neutral as they can well be, while France feels but little interest in the struggle. The result is the combatants will be left to fight it out on their own account, provided the war is not too much prolonged. Just the part Russia is secretly playing, no one can definitely determine. She is believed to be aiding and encouraging the Servians, but if so, she is cautious enough not to be discovered.

The great difficulty, it is understood, will be to repress the vengeance of the Turks, should they be triumphant. Their barbarities in Greece will undoubtedly be repeated in Servia, if opportunity offers. The Christian powers owe it to their reputation to prevent outbursts of savage ferocity, in the event of Turkish success. The several Christian provinces, had they cordially united, could probably have made headway against the Turks, but thus far, they have failed to act in concert, and so have not accomplished valuable results. All seem, too, to have underestimated the strength of the Turkish forces, and so have ventured on a struggle to which they are not fully equal. Yet emergencies may arise that will totally change the situation, and develop a general European war. Russia is eagerly watching her chance to give effect to the policy that has been adhered to through a century, and should a plausible pretext arise, will join in the fray, if the chances are not too great against her. Leaving these contingencies out of account, the outlook is unfavorable to the Servians, and the probabilities are that the Turks will gain the day. If this should happen, it will be an unfortunate event. Mohammedanism rests as a dark incubus on the fairest portions of Europe, while Christianity, and its accompanying civilization have been retarded and oppressed by the brutal policy of the Turks. The Great Powers look upon the subject from a purely political standpoint, and care nothing about the civilizing aspect of the case. So far as possible, the majority of those powers prefer to have things remain as they are, in order that finances, the distribution of power, and other perplexing subjects may be undisturbed. It is sometimes the case, however, that man proposes, and God disposes.

PUZZLING FACTS.

The declaration so frequently made that the restoration of gold payment in this country would restore prosperity, is neutralized at the present by the fact that England, a specie-paying country, is suffering more severely from business depression than we are. In the general, manufacturing industry over the entire world is depressed, the specie-paying countries suffering most. This undeniable fact at once dissipates the idea that the kind of money used has anything to do with the prosperity of the people. If the use of paper currency in this country prostrated business, and our prostration affected Europe, it would be a significant fact, as bearing on this question. But the pressure came upon Europe five months before it struck us; and so far from our depressing Europe, it helped to break us down. If, too, the causes of the business misfortunes prevailing originated here, they would naturally be most powerfully operative here. The fact is, however, that Europe is suffering far more keenly than are we. Her capitalists are breaking up, and her working classes are suffering intensely. All this teaches at least one lesson,—that whatever the cause for this condition of things may be, it is not chargeable to the kind of currency employed in business transactions. Hence the condition of the times afford no argument in behalf of a pressure for gold currency. We are ready to admit this: That when we shall have a sufficient return to prosperity to feel that we have overcome our misfortunes,—along with it will be progress toward a specie standard. This, at first blush, may not seem like a very logical statement, and yet it is. Whatever brings us a return of prosperity will set to work millions of willing hands, and the labor of these is what will bring about the conditions essential to specie payments. Hence while a direct struggle for specie payments will not promote, but, in our judgment, retard returning prosperity, it is also true, though apparently illogical, that the return of prosperity will promote, or bring near the resumption of specie payments.

If, then, the presence or absence of specie payments has nothing to do with the prevailing business depression, the question is naturally asked, what is the controlling cause. This is a most difficult and serious question. It has been declared to be the result of over-production, and manufactures have been stopped, and mills run on short time, in order to reduce the volume of production to the demands of consumption. But with the panic and consequent depression in business, consumption has fallen off, so that the manufactures of the world, even when run on short time, still supply more than enough to meet the demand. Consequently prices are ruinously low, and those in manufacturing forms of business who were carrying heavy debts, have, in large numbers failed. In one view these facts afford grounds for two very suggestive considerations. 1. That the population of the world, when employed, consumes largely, more particularly of luxuries and manufactures, than it does when unemployed. This proposition should not be considered at all strange. The difference between poverty and wealth centres here. The poverty-stricken family illustrates how cheaply, and with what few necessities, human beings can live. The wealthy family shows how much can be consumed, when persons have the means with which to purchase. In times of prosperity, we often remark the liberal, if not lavish manner, in some particulars, in which our laboring classes lived. Now they are compelled to economize, and this reasonably applies, not merely to food, but more largely to all manufactured articles, which enter so greatly into the comfort of our domestic life. Hence, in times of business depression consumption is largely reduced—a fact which, in itself continues and enlarges the scope of failures and troubles. Railroads have economized vastly in their expenses, wearing rails and using cars and material more closely. Whether, just before the panic, there was over production, is an open question; but since the depression in business set in, there is over production, undoubtedly, because consumption has been curtailed.

2. The other consideration is, have the appliances of manufacture, particularly by the aid of machinery, outgrown the increase of population and the possible demand. This is a very difficult question to answer, but we incline to the view that the increase has been out of proportion. Yet the fact that this vast increase of productive power was supported and sustained, so long as the masses of the people were employed, proves to our mind, that, given the same conditions, the same results will happen again. The statement so oracularly put forth, that over-production produced the panic, and broke down business generally, in 1873, was not true. The production at that time was not largely out of proportion with the demand. There are two irrefutable evidences of this: The stock of manufactures, at the time of the panic was not excessive; and manufactories were fairly supplied with orders for a year after the panic occurred. Whether the demand was stimulated is another question; but even here, we hold it was just what it will be again, under the same conditions. That is, restore activity to labor, and you again restore prosperity to the world. Now, consumption is far below the ability of manufactures to produce,—why? Because, being unemployed, the people are compelled to economize. Restore employment, and this necessity will pass away. We do not suppose the *data*, in actual facts and figures, is at command to illustrate these statements, but we are persuaded that they are rigidly correct.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises of the State Normal School of the Ninth District.

INDIANA, PA., July 20, 1876.

The Commencement exercises of the State Normal School of the Ninth District began on Saturday, the 15th inst., and closed Thursday, the 20th. Although the school has only been in operation a little over a year, it has met with unprecedented success, and its advantages seem to be fully appreciated by the people of this portion of the country.

The entertainment Saturday evening consisted of an exhibition by the scholars of the Model School, which is under the supervision of the Normal School, and is composed of boys and girls who are not sufficiently advanced in their studies to enter either of the regular Normal classes. The exhibition took place in the chapel and at an early hour in the evening the building was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. The entertainment consisted of essays, recitations, music and dialogues, and a more creditable entertainment was never given in the town. Much of the credit is due to Miss M. A. Butler and her assistant teachers for the proficiency displayed by the scholars.

Sunday afternoon the annual sermon was delivered by Dr. Fairchild, from PROV. III., 1, 2, "My Son forget not my law; but let thine heart keep My commandments; for length of days, and long life, and peace shall they add to thee." The discourse was able and impressive.

Monday evening the Huyghenian Literary Society gave an entertainment, with a varied programme, which was concluded with an address by Geo. P. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College.

Tuesday evening the Erodelphian society held their anniversary entertainment, at which an act from the "Merchant of Venice" was very creditably rendered.

Wednesday evening Dr. Fairchild delivered the address to the literary societies on the subject of "Eloquence."

Thursday evening the commencement exercises proper took place. Following is the programme:

H. R. Smith, oration—"Commencement." J. P. McCurdy, oration—"Night Brings out the Stars." S. U. Trent, oration—"Our National Morals." S. H. Whitehill, oration—"Revelations of the Telescope." SPECTATOR.

THE ELEMENTS OF ACTING.

Some of the Characteristics of Great Actors.

It appears to me that the two indispensible elements of fine acting are a certain amount of poetical imagination and a power of assumption, which is a good deal the rarer gift of the two; in addition to these a sort of vigilant presence of mind is necesary, which constantly looks after and avoids or removes the petty obstacles that are perpetually destroying the imaginary illusion and reminding one in one's own despite that one is not really Juliet or Belvidera. The curious part of acting to me is the sort of double process which the mind carries on at once, the combined operation of one's faculties, so to speak, in diametrically opposite directions; for instance, in that very last scene of Mrs. Beverly, while I was half dead with crying in the midst of the real grief, caused on entirely unreal cause, I perceived that my tears were falling like rain all over my silk dress and spoiling it; and I calculated and measured most accurately the space that my father would require to fall in, and moved myself and my train accordingly in the midst of the anguish I was to feign, and absolutely did endure. It is this watchful faculty (perfectly prosaic and commonplace in its nature), which never deserts me while I am uttering all that exquisite passionate poetry in Juliet's balcony scene, while I feel as if my own soul was on my lips, and my color comes and goes with the intensity of the sentiment I am expressing, which prevents me from falling over my train; from setting fire to myself with the lamp placed close to me; from leaning upon my canvass balcony when I seem to throw myself all but over it. In short, while the whole person appears to be merely following the mind, in producing the desired effect and illusion upon the spectator, both the intellect and the senses are constantly engrossed in guarding against the smallest accidents that might militate against it; and while representing things absolutely imaginary, they are taking accurate cognizance of every real surrounding object that can either assist or mar the result they seek to produce. This seems to me by far the most singular part of the process, which is altogether a very curious and complicated one.—*Mrs. Kimble, in Atlantic.*

In a Hurry.

A Detroit Alderman was rather puzzled yesterday by a call from a stranger, who had a carpet-bag in each hand and a malicious look in his eyes. He let the carpet-bag drop, wiped off his forehead, and wanted to know if the man before him was an Alderman.

"I am," was the reply.

"Perfectly responsible, I s'pose?" was the query.

"I suppose I am."

"Well, sir," continued the stranger, "down here at the depot some one hit me on the neck with a stone."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes sir, he did, and I estimate the damage at $25."

"I am very sorry," remarked the Alderman. "It is no way to use a stranger to hit him on the neck."

"Of course it isn't, but I don't care for your soft words—I want $25."

"Why, I have nothing to do with it. I didn't hit you."

"I know you didn't, but you help run this town, don't you? Some one must be responsible. I am not the kind of a man to be hit on the neck and go right along without saying a word."

"I tell you what you do," said the Alderman, after a little reflection. "You go to the Mayor and get an order on me for the money and I'll pay it."

"That's angelic and all right," replied the man, and he steered for the City Hall. He began blowing around to some of the idlers in the corridors, and they sent him to a saloon on Monroe avenue "to see the Mayor's brother." He must have found some one there, and must have had some words. Those watching him saw his big satchel come out first, and then he slid out after it, hair on end and chin all bruised up, and as he reached the curbstone his small satchel hit him on the back with a loud "clung." He went down Woodward avenue stepping fast and high, and at Congress street ran against a woman and explained.

"In a hurry—didn't mean to—just licked the brother of the Mayor of this town stone blind."

GEN. STURGIS ON CUSTER.

A Further Expression of His Views—The Alcatraz General Alleged to Have Been Reckless, Tyrannical, Selfish, and Unpopular.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints a telegram from St. Louis, dated 18th inst., in which its correspondent gives an account of an interview with Gen. Sturgis concerning the latter's recent criticism on Gen. Custer. The correspondent says:

Gen. Sturgis said: What I especially deprecate in the manner in which some papers have sought to make a demi-god out of Custer, and to erect a monument to Custer, and none to his soldiers. On the field of slaughter the bodies of three hundred or more soldiers were found piled up in a little ravine, while behind were found those of Custer and his brave little band of chosen officers. When the officers of these men fell, who was there to rally them? Why were not some of the other officers sent forward with them? If relief had come to the party between these two points, what a sight it would have been to find 300 soldiers collected on one side, and, in the rear, the commander of the little three surrounded by its officers. Mind I don't want to impugn their bravery. Custer was a brave man, but he was also a very selfish man. He was insanely for glory, and the phrase "Custer's luck" affords a good clue to his ruling passion. The public opinion regarding Custer is to a great extent formed from his writings and newspaper reports, and people having read these were very apt to refuse a hearing to any contrary statement, saying, in effect, "Oh, we know better than that;" and it is on account of this feature in public opinion that I do no not desire to put myself in a false position. People say: "Oh, yes; Gen. Sturgis has had his son killed. He feels it, and, while the feeling lasts, is liable to exaggeration. Then, too, he was the head of this regiment and anxious to be sent out with it, but was not sent. Custer was sent in his stead, and now he feels hurt." But that isn't it, altogether. What I would criticise is the want of judgment which drew these men into a trap. Before the war there were some of the army officers who had made reputations as Indian fighters. The record will show the most successful Indian fighters, and, without any undue conceit, I think I may claim a place in that list. I never went after them that I didn't catch them. The report of the Secretary of War in 1868 will show that I followed the Sioux and Comanches so that their camps were entirely broken up, and they caused no further trouble. Oakes and Hazen were also good Indian fighters. But the war is over; the old authorities that knew us are all gone. A new set of officers has arisen, and a young America has grown up at the same time. Indian warfare is no picnic, as some people regard it. The Sioux can raise 6,000 or 7,000 men at a day's notice, and are quite formidable. When I knew that my boy had gone out, and that General Terry was in command, I considered that we were tolerably fortunate. Terry has a matured judgment, and I looked for the campaign to be conducted on good military principles, instead of which Custer made his attack recklessly, earlier by thirty-six to forty-eight hours than he should have done, and with men tired out by forced marches. Why, if they had caused the Indians to retreat, they could not possibly have followed them. I feel, too, that when the news is received from individuals of the regiment, it will fully sustain the position I take. Custer was not a popular man among his troops, by any means. He was tyrannical, and had no regard for the soldiers under him.

Gen. Sturgis gave it as his opinion that the Government will have to call for mounted volunteers to quell the Indian war, and that it will take at least 7,000 well disciplined cavalrymen to do the work.

MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest Wonder in the Scientific World.

The readers of the *Traveller* have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Professor Bell, by which musical and vocal sounds may be and have been sent over the electric wires, but few if any are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegrapp. A few nights ago Professor Bell was in communication with a telegraph operator in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ and played the tune of "America," and asked the operator in New York what he heard.

"I hear the tune of America," replied New York; "give us another."

Professor Bell then played Auld Lang Syne.

"What do you hear now?"

"I hear the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with the full chorus, distinctly," replied New York.

Thus, the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, or London, or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and beautiful music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to listen?

Professor Bell's other improvement, namely, the transmission of the human voice, has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over one thousand miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire, and so distinctly that where two or three known parties are telegraphing, the voice of each can be recognized, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York or London, and audiences assembled in Music Hall or Faneuil Hall to listen!

THE NATION'S WHITE HOUSE.

The Presidential Home an Unhealthy Place of Residence.

The White House in itself is not a fit place for a President's mansion, and so far as healthfulness and living goes, it is a cesspool of malaria. The grounds at the rear of the house run down, including the "white lot," to the edge of the Potomac river. At this point the river, owing to the improvements which have recently been made in laying out a water front boulevard to the docks which have been constructed in order to enable the sloops to land stone for the State Department building, and by reason of the rapid accumulation of soil in the Potomac, which is speedily filling up the river, although is little better than a stagnant marsh. The Kidwell bottoms, a murky lowland uncovered at low tide, and scarcely covered at full tide, aid in breeding the malaria. In fact, the entire Potomac river front, immediately beneath the bedroom windows of the White House, is a Pontine marsh. At all seasons of the year the malarial scourge rises, and in the spring and fall, when the summer heats render putrid the decaying vegetation, the malarial poison constantly penetrates the White House windows. Added to this, the White House, strange as it may seem, is not supplied with the conveniences of modern times. Until within two years there was not a water-closet under the roof of the White House, and bath rooms have been but very recently placed in this ancient structure. The ceilings of the part which is occupied by the President and his household are very low. The build ing is infested with rats, the sewerage defective, the water supply is not always adequate, and altogether, with the thermometer at 98 degrees in the shade, with persistent politicians kicking their heels in the anteroom, and the more persistent ones bothering the Presidential mind inside his study, the White House, as a home, is not an attractive place for residence in the summer months.—*Wash. Cor.*

A Timely Resurrection.

The conductor of one of the Central Pacific passenger trains, while making a trip recently, was informed that a man had died in the forward sleeper. He proceeded to the car, found the man, and concluded to have him removed to one of the rear cars where there were but few passengers, feeling that the presence of death in a car filled with people would cause great uneasiness, to say the least. The body was accordingly transferred to the other car, the conductor saw that it was properly placed, and went forward to attend to his duties. Some time afterward, while going through the rear car, he was not a little astonished to find the body sitting up, and swearing, in a manner that any well regulated corpse would be ashamed of, that he could whip the conductor and all hands. He had only been dead drunk.

A Young Girl's Lesson.

MRS. M. H. FISKE describes in the *Arcadian* a love adventure of John Brougham's which happened many years ago, when he was the idol of the New York belles. A young school girl was in the habit of sending him perfumed notes filled with gush, and the genial John, desiring to "wake her up," appointed a meeting, at which he took the young lady to the death bed of a poor creature, who related to the romantic miss the tale of her life, which commenced in much the same way and under the same circumstances as that of her listener. It is needless to remark that the young lady went home cured.

A Wedding Postponed.

Great preparations were made at a house on Madison avenue for the marriage of a young lady who had been wooed and won by the son of a prominent insurance agent in this city. The Rev. Dr. Reeves, who was absent in Schenectady, was sent for, and he, engaged another preacher to fill his place, hurried back to Albany to pronounce the solemn words which were to make the twain one flesh. The bride was arrayed for the ceremony; the guests assembled, but the bridegroom came not. The hour was postponed, and the irate father of the bride, hat in hand, started out to find the whereabouts of his prospective son-in-law. His stay was a short one, but the tidings he brought were indeed startling to the happy company. On going to the home of the young man it was found that he had suddenly departed for California, leaving no word behind him. At the news of this desertion the bride sank fainting on the floor, while her mother went into fits. The company at once dispersed to gossip over the untoward ending of the affair, and to speculate as to the cause of the bridegroom's departure. It is said that some time ago, on pretense of changing the ring which he gave her, he took it away and never returned it. The young lady is quite ill from the mental distress.—*Albany Times.*

England's Royal Household.

The *Galaxy*, speaking of the domestic relations, of the English royal family, says that "it was a disappointment to the blood royal that the Duke of Cambridge did not marry a German Princess, and it is a sore subject with the Queen's sons that their sister Louise should have married a Marquis. Lord Lorne is terribly snubbed by the lot. The Prince of Teck, who married the Princess Mary of Cambridge, likewise is a source of trouble, for, being a handsome fellow, he is liable to allurements which disturb conjugal felicity. Prince Christian, who has married another of the Queen's daughters, is regarded as a questionable character, because he had previously contracted a morganatic marriage; and the Duke of Edinburgh is 'bothering entirely' on account of the rank of his wife, who, as the daughter of an Emperor, is a stickler for precedence at court. The Prince of Wales is very happily married, but he had some narrow escapes of being led into immoral and illegal connections."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John J. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz,
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Centennial Visitors,
FROM
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Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
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WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
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Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Rope, Twine, Wrapping Paper, &c.
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.
The Salutation. New Church Music Book, by L. O. Emerson. Price $1.38, or $12 per dozen.
The Encore. Nearly ready. For Singing Schools. By L. O. Emerson. 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.
Centennial Collection of National Songs. Patriotic Songs of all Nations. Paper 40 cents. Boards 50 cents.
Shining River. Song Book for Sabbath Schools. By W. O. Perkins. 35 cents.
Centennial Hymn. Whittier—Paine. 30c. Sent, post-paid, for retail price, 30c; arranged for Orchestra 41.
Gov. Hayes' Grand March. With Portrait....40c
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
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110 MARKET STRTET.

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1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, CHOICE ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few.
At 5c, a great bargain in wide Black Hornanis.

Grenadines.
At 6¼c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward. Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.

New Plaids.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18¾, 20 and 22c and up to 50c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 22c, Manchester Debeges, all shades, a bargain.

Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Debegas.
At 37½c, Spun Silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.

New Silks.
At 75c, special bargains in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1.
At $1 to $2.50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.

New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plaid and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens, Batiste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.

White Goods.
Extra good bargains in a full and choice line of White Goods. White Piques from 11c upward. Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Cambrics, Tarlatanes, &c., from 12½c upward, all one-third less than usual prices.

Made-up Suits.
Special good bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Suits. At $2, Ladies' White Suits, Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits for Ladies and Misses, at special low prices.

Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and light weight Merino Underwear, and a great variety of styles in Muslin Underwear of best make and materials, very low prices.

Waists, &c.
Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Toilet Sacques, Night-dresses and Embroidered Toilet Dresses, very low.

New Shawls.
New Fancy Striped and Plain Shawls of all grades and qualities, choice assortment, at very lowest prices.

New Clothing.
At less than usual prices, a full and complete stock of seasonable Clothing of all kinds, for Gents, Youths, Boys and Children.

Boots and Shoes.
The best possible value in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Gents, Youths, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, all grades and sizes

Domestic Goods.
Our Domestic Goods Department is always attractive. New fresh stock at all times, and always the lowest prices.

Sheetings.
At 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼, 7c and 8½c, fine soft-finish Bleached Muslins.

Muslins.
At 10 and 12½c, best and oldest makes of Bleached Shirting Muslins, much better value than usual.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.

Towelings.
Extra good bargains in all-Linen Towels and Towelings. Linen Linens and Table Damasks, Shirting and Furniture Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams.

Bed Quilts.
Special good bargains in White Bed Quilts at from 25c to $1 each less than former and usual prices.

Table Covers.
At $1, extra large Wool Embossed Table Covers, worth $1.50.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings and Upholstery Goods of all kinds at our usual low prices.

Traveling Trunks.
Much lower prices than usual for Ladies' and and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all sizes and styles, from $1.25 each upward.

New Parasols.
At reduced prices, a few Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Plain and Twilled Silk, in a choice variety of handles, much less than former prices.

Straw Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats from 5c upward. Panama Bonnets at 12½c and Misses' Leghorn Hats from 12½c up.

Edgings, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful variety of designs from 5c to 75c, fully one-third to one-half less than value.
Special bargains in Ladies' all-Linen Handkerchiefs from 5c upward.

Embroideries.
Linen Embroideries and Insertings at very low prices.
New Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, new Flowers, Feathers, Tips and Wings, new Ribbons, all shades and widths.

Dress Shirts.
We still invite the attention of our patrons to the extra good value offered in Gents' Dress Shirts. At 75c, full and well made unlaundried Shirt, 8-ply Linen Front and Cuffs, sold usually at 90c and $1.

For One Dollar.
At $1, Unlaundried Shirts, made of and guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply Linen Cuffs and Fronts, an extra good bargain.

The "Progress."
At $1, the "Progress" Shirt, two in one, worth $2.50; all should see this novelty.

New Goods Arriving Daily and Extra Good Bargains in Every Department.

BARGAINS
IN
MEN'S
Furnishing Goods!
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FINE FANCY DRESS SHIRTS
At $2.00 each, reduced from $3.50 and $4.00.
FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
At 44 Cents and Up.
FANCY STRIPED HALF HOSE
At 22½c, 25c per pair and up.
Extra Good Fall Regular Brown
British Cotton Half Hose,
At 25 Cents per Pair.
BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE
At 10c, 12½c and 20c.
WHITE LAWN TIES,
AT $1 PER DOZEN.
FANCY COTTON MADRAS,
PRINCE TECK & LORD STANLEY
SCARFS AND PLAIN TIES.
Latest Novelty.
LINEN LAP ROBES!
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
THE NEWEST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
W'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

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In Germania Bank Building,

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

The better character of the weather, yesterday, gave increased activity to the banking business of the city, but not enough to materially change the general relation of things. We are in the summer period, when very few large enterprises are launched, or business is pressed with much vigor. The banks are pursuing a cautious policy, and this as much as else, because, to a very considerable extent, iron customers are being carried. This leads them to be cautious about new ventures of a kind not likely to be promptly met at maturity. In business directions, particularly in the line of manufactures, there is some improvement, but not enough to be more than an earnest of a more hopeful future. Still, many of our manufactures look forward to a more active and successful fall trade.

—Silver coin is said to be quite plenty and in common circulation in the interior of the country, and especially at the west. The reason is obvious. It does not pay to transport it to New York for exportation. To this we may add that the interior has never had an adequate volume of sound currency. It is for this reason that greenback notes and National bank circulation proved so universally popular here. The people did not for a time believe it possible to get coin for common use or to maintain it in circulation, but the moment the silver became available they seized upon it. More coin was issued at Chicago than in Philadelphia. Although the amount of silver put into circulation is still far below the wants of the country, it has made a very decided impression upon affairs in general, and no one now entertains the least doubt that the coin will be retained in use, and that the fractional currency will be extinguished.

—The situation in New York is very similar, just now, to that of London. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and passes at low rates, and it is difficult to find money on call at 2@2½ per cent. Ever since the July disbursements were inaugurated capital has been flowing into Government bonds and good railway mortgages, and the prices of these have steadily improved. Investors seem to have shunned the stock list, partly on account of the heavy decline in some of the coal stocks and partly on account of the railway war, which has resulted in a reduction on through freights to the lowest rates ever known.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Jacob Smith et ux. to C. Holland, July 19, 1876; lot on Hatfield street, Seventeenth ward, city, $1,600
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to the Mutual Trust Co. of Allegheny, October 16, 1875; interest of S. M. Orr to 6 acres in Ohio township.....$50
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Samuel Lewis, Jr., Allegheny, January 22, 1876; interest of George Hebley to two lots on Main street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$100
John H. Hare, sheriff, to same, interest of John Daniels in lot on Anthony street, Lower St. Clair township.....$2
Same to same, March 13, 1875; interest of Robert Campbell in 116 acres in Moon township, and 2½ acres in McClure township.....$100
Herman Miller to Aug. Kleber, November 1, 1875; lot on Liberty street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$9,475
E. Brown to A. Kleber, April 1, 1874; lot on Water street, First ward, city.....$7,100
W. M. Miller et ux. to Elizabeth Haltz, June 7, 1876; lot on Carson street, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....$1,000
Terrence McCabe to Susan E. McCabe, April 25, 1876; lot on Vine street, Eleventh ward, city.....$600.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120½	10-40's	118½
" 1865	116¼	Currency 6's	125½
" 1865 new	118	New 5 per cents	116¼
5-20's 1867	119½	10-40's, coupons	116¼

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	106¼	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Erie	14½	Union Pacific	60¾
I. C.	94	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	140
St. Paul	39¾	Adams Express	95½
Do. Pref	74½	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	84½	U. S. Express	74½
Do. Central	69¾	W. F. Targ. & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern Com.	42	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	66½	Fort Wayne	103
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	15½
Cleve. & Pitts	94½	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	24¼	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	96¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (6)	52½	Cen. Trans. (B)	4¾
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire do. (B)	10
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	149	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	99½
Oil Creek (B)	16¾	W. C. & R. R. 7.30 (B)	98½
Lehigh Valley (B)	57⅝	N. Pacific bonds (B)	14

NEW YORK, July 21, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 2@4. The customs receipts were $306,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $223,000. The clearings were $13,000,000. Sterling Exchange was dull, asking 489@491. Gold was firm at 111¾ @111½. The carrying rates were ½@1. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong and higher, the demand active and the offerings small. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, especially for Pacific issues and Northwest consolidated gold coupons. State bonds were dull. Stocks were dull and strong, with nothing doing requiring special comment. The closing prices were the best of the day. The transactions were only 42,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Pauls, 17,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 117½; do. new, 118¾; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 118½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 27½ do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 10; do. preferred, 10; Pacific Mail, 24½; New York Central, 106¼; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 110½; Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 74; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 130; Michigan Central, 66½; Panama, 465; Union Pacific, 60½; Lake shore, 84; Illinois Central, 91½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 66; C. C. C. & I., 4½; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 72; St. Paul, 40; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 108½; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 15½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 23; Indiana Central, 4½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 17; Central Pacific bonds, 13½; Union Pacific bonds, 107½; Union Pacific land grant, 105½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 102¼.

LONDON, July 21.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £58,000. Consols 96½; 5-20s '65, 106½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; preferred, 20½.

PARIS, July 21.—Rentes 106f. 42½c.

FRANKFORT, July 21.—United States new 5s 102½.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Business was a little more active with commission houses. Cotton flannels were in good demand, and prices for the season have been made by leading agents. Cheviots are in fair request. Medium and dark fancy prints sold in moderate amounts. Hosiery and Cardigan jackets are in better request. A large line of blankets was offered at auction, and sold low. Foreign goods are quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton: market dull; 11 11-16@11¾c; futures steady; July 11 23-32@11¾c; August 11¾c; September 11¾@11 21-32c; October 11 13-32@11 7-16c; November 11 5-16@11 11-32c.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & Co	2	J. W. Porter & Co	1
Lewis O. & P. Co	1	J. Moorhead & Co	1
Total	5		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. R. Jones & Co	1		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	2	Lewis O. & P'n.	3
Shoenberger & Co	6		
Total	12		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Park Bros & Co	1	E. Thompson & Wm.	4
J. Painter & Son	3	Isabella Furnace	2
S. B. & A. Co	26	Laughlin & Co	47
Fgn. F. & I. Co	3		
Total	127		

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY July 21, 1876.

There was a better feeling in commercial circles, in consequence of the cooler weather, but there was no perceptible improvement in business, nor is it to be expected at this particular time. The leading articles of merchandise present no new or important characteristics deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Market overstocked and very dull—quotable $1@1.50 ₿ bbl for fair to prime.

BERRIES—Black Raspand Whortle berries were in large supply, and prices were weak and lower; sales were made at 75c@1 ₿ bucket, as to quality, size and condition.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for prime Butter, and we can report sales of prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, at 18@20c.

CHEESE—The market is a little slow, but with a light stock prices are fully maintained. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, but the supply is not large and prices are still maintained. Prices, receipts, guaranteed as such, fair, 9 quotable at 14@15c.

FLOUR—Ofish in tone but unchanged in price. Quotations may be given as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6@6.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, $4.10@4.

GROCERIES—A correspondent in Philadelphia, writing under date of Wednesday, says: "The entire market for sugars is flat, the whole snap recently noted having gone out of it between daylight and dark this morning and last night, the market opening to-day with telegrams from New York asking for bids for refined at ⅛c off, which drove every buyer of the street and brought sellers on who had been taking more freely than their wants of late, and at the close refined and extra C yellow sugars could not have been sold at ⅛c off yesterday's rates in any amounts, although the manufacturers were asking the rates quoted yesterday. Never did a collapse more sudden or complete overtake any market for legitimate products, and seldom one for speculative stocks." Our latest advices from New York, however, do not report any decline, and there is a possibility that the correspondent above quoted may be heavily inclined. Coffee continues dull, and the general outlook at the present writing, warrants the prediction that prices will rule lower yet.

Carolina	6¾@7½	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard R	11⅝a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¼a
Granulated	12 a	Refining Yellow	10½
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9½
Standard A	11⅝a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a65
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	68	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a5

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	Rio (b pkgs)	20½
Prime Rio	21½a22	Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Javas	26
Mocha Gov. Java	32		

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat in our market, and in the absence of sales it is difficult to give quotations. The indications just now are that prices will be considerably lower than they have been for several years. The Oat market is possibly a shade easier under the influence of increased receipts, but prices are still maintained; 35c for, free in elevator, as to quality. Shelled Corn is in light supply, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 57a58c free in elevator. Rye unchanged at 75a76c.

HAY—Loose is selling from country wagons at $10 a15 for new and $15@20 for old, as to quality. Baled quoted at $18a16 for No. 1 timothy.

MILL FEED—Bran quoted on track at $11@12, middlings and chopped feed, at $13@14.

ONIONS—In good supply and very dull; holders generally are taking just whatever they can obtain, being anxious to close out.

POTATOES—In good supply and prices are lower —$2@2.25 ₿ bbl. It is said shipments are now being made from Cincinnati to Baltimore.

PROVISIONS—The unusually continued fair demand, but while prices are easier, under the influence of yesterday's advices from the west, there has been no decline in our market as yet.

Hams—Ex S C ₿ lb	—	Mess Pork ₿ bbl	$21.50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21.50
Shoulders Ex S C	11½	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for summ't'l	12
Bac'n Ex S C	13	Do. tcs	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ½ bbls	13¾
Dried beef Ex S C	—	Do. bkts	14
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. ½ b caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. ½ ₿ do	14½
per doz	$6	Do. 2 ₿ pails	15½
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 ₿ do	15½
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 6 ₿ do	15
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₿ ₿ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ₿ ₿ for country rendered, and 8¾a8¾c for choice city rendered.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 21, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—The volume of business reported for the past week was much less than that of the one preceding, but the general tone of the market continues steady, and notwithstanding the demand is light, prices, in view of current sales, stands at diminished proportion, are fully maintained. The feeling is very generally entertained that pig iron has touched hard pan, and as current rates scarcely cover actual cost, an improvement is not improbable if there is anything like an average consumption this fall. The stock of foundry is also down as well as mill irons, and good brands, of both grades, are held with considerable tenacity at full prices.

Following sales were reported:

COKE.

50 tons No. 1 Foundry..... $13@14 09 4 mos

OLD RAILS.

100 tons Old Rails..... 23 00 cash

CHARCOAL.

50 tons Mill H R..... 22 50 cash
42 tons No. 2 Foundry H R..... 25 00 4 mos
100 tons No. 2 and 3 Foundry H R..... 24 00 4 mos
40 tons No 3 Foundry H R..... 22 50 cash

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

500 tons Gray Forge..... 21 00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge..... 21 00 cash
20 tons No 2 Foundry..... 23 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—There is no change to note in the general position of the market for finished irons; business is very generally reported dull, as it usually is this month, and a number of the mills are stopped taking orders and making repairs. Prices unchanged; we continue to quote at 2,30a 2.50, 60 days, according to size of order. The next regular meeting of the Western Iron Association will take place in Cincinnati on the 25th inst.

NAILS—The market continues quiet, and no decided improvement is looked for until next month. The probability is that business will not be as active during the last as it was during the first half of the year, nor last to be expected. Prices unchanged: $2.85,60 days, for less than 200 kegs, and $2.75, 60 days, for orders of 200 kegs and upwards. Usual discount of two ⅌ cent for cash. It is said that stocks in the hands of agents and jobbers are rather larger than usual.

STEEL—There is less activity in the steel trade: some of our manufacturers report that business has fallen off considerably since the first of the month, but this is not unusual at this particular time, and an early improvement is expected.

SCRAP—There is little or nothing doing in either scrap iron or steel, and prices are easy but nominally unchanged. No. 1 wrought scrap quoted at $23a 28, delivered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 21, 1876.

The Crude market was firmer, and prices, as compared with yesterday, considerably higher. United quoted at $2.27½; Union, $2.26¼; immediate shipment, $2.45. The advance was attributed in part to the destruction of some 65,000 barrels by fire, at Dilk's Station, which was started by lightning. Refined also firm and higher; New York, 17½ c; Philadelphia, 17a17¾; Baltimore, 17; on cars here, 13¾a13¾.

The New York *Bulletin* alluding to the freight discrimination and combinations by railway or other corporations, says it has no sympathy with any movement which proposes to impose unjust restrictions on any branch of industry. It thinks, however, that the oil dealers should have exhausted every means of redress in the State legislature or the State courts before carrying it into Congress, and says: "We suppose it is to rectify just such wrongs of one class upon another that such things as State courts and State legislatures exist. We know it costs the taxpayers a great deal of money to maintain them, and if they cannot be depended upon to protect the citizen from spoliation and robbery they might as well be abolished, in which case there will be no hindrance to Congress doing anything it pleases. How far have the oil producers availed themselves of those local opportunities for redress before invading the interference of the Federal Government?"

Oil barrels—countries $1,35a1,40; city make held at $1,55a1,60 according to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Brilliant o W	3,687
N. W Shevelin	Central o W	1,339
J. Bushnell	Standard o W	961
J. Bushnell	Model o W	487
J. Bushnell	Liberty o W	322
J. Bushnell	Lily o W	80
G. M Robinson	Brilliant o W	80
S. Craig	Brilliant o W	74
Total		6,206

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Balt. 559

The Wheat Problem.

The wheat problem is that which now engages the attention of the majority of operators in produce, and it is an enigma to all of them. The situation in New York is paralyzing the wheat tards of the country, and with little hope of material improvement so long as the hot weather continues. The heat is so intense on the seaboard, and there is so much moisture in the wheat, as the result of a wet harvest, that they are obliged to spread out the wheat in New York to keep it from utterly spoiling, and cannot store so much as they would under other circumstances in the same room. Hence the grain-dealers of New York are unable to take care of all the wheat on hand, and shipments to that point are particularly stopped, especially as British buyers are afraid to touch the wheat, because of the reports of condition. Our own wheat is all right, but there is scarcely any market for it, and so prices continue to recede nearer and nearer to the zero point, and will probably continue to do so till the heated term is over, or till the quotations here have sunk so far as to discourage country holders from forwarding their wheat. There is a decided disposition here to force prices down to what some people call a shipping value, which, under present conditions, means not far from 50c, as with every decline here New York would go lower. The only thing to do is to hold the wheat here for the present. Our warehouses keep it cool, and the temperature in Chicago is much more favorable to its preservation in good order than that of Buffalo or New York, to say nothing of the heat encountered on the journey. It would be simply financial suicide for holders of Wheat here to send it forward now, to find a market in New York, and they are not making the attempt. This accounts for the big premium now paid for carrying wheat in this city—it is unavoidable under the circumstances, and, as the old proverb has it, "What can't be cured must be endured."—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; 83a86½c spot; 87¼a87¾c August; 91¾a91¾c September; No. 3 72¾a73c; rejected 58c. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 44½c spot; 44¾a44¾c August; 44¾a44¾c September. Oats dull; 27¾a28c spot and August. Rye quiet; 56c. Barley firm; 61c spot; 65c September.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $18,60a18,65 spot; $18,72½ September. Lard dull; $10,90a10,92½ spot; $11,02½ September. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 7¼a7¾c; clear rib 10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm and in a fair demand at $1,10.

On Call Board wheat was easier; 87½c August. Corn easier; 44a44¼c August; 44¼c September. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and easier at $18,60a18,62½ August; $18,75 September. Lard firmer at $10,95 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Flour dull; receipts 8,000 bbls.; sound steady; unsound and grades liable to become so, still very much depressed; No. 2 $1,90a2,75; superfine western and State $3a3,90; common to good extra $4a4,50; good to choice $4,55a4,75; white wheat X $4,80a7,25; extra Ohio $4,45 a7,75; St. Louis $4,90a8,50. Rye flour quiet but steady; $4,70a5,15. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, irregular and unsettled; receipts 60,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,12a1,16; soft do. $1,11; ungraded do. 95c a$1,12; No. 2 Milwaukee $1; No. 3 do. 83a 85c; No. 2 Chicago spring 98c; No. 1 do. 1,00a 85c; red western winter 68a87c. Rye quiet; State 70a73c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer and fairly active; receipts 129,000 bushels; western mixed, hot and hard, 44¾a 44¾c; do. ungraded 49a55c; mixed steamer, graded, 50a51c; high mixed and yellow 51a 56c. Oats: moderate trade; receipts 9,000 bushels; mixed western and State 25a38c; white western do. 32a46c. Hay heavy. Hops, nice and moderate supply and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 9¾a9¾c; refined 17¾c; cases 20a21c; naphtha; city 10½c. Tallow steady; prime 8¾c. Rosin quiet; $1,90a1,85. Turpentine steady; 30½c. Eggs firmer; western 14a18c. Pork dull; new mess $20; August $19,90, closing at $19,80a19,85. Beef dull. Middles quiet; long clear western 10¼c; do. city 10¼a10¼c. Lard easier and very dull; $11,35a11,37½. Butter: choice firm; others heavy; western 10a 12a22c. Cheese unsettled; 3a9½c. Whisky unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 21.—Refined petroleum 10¾a 10½d.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton dull; 5¾a 6d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,400 American. Receipts of wheat in three days 21,000 qurs., including 7,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 11d@9s 11d; club 9s 4½a10s; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 7s 10½d@8s; winter 9s@9s 4d. Flour 21¾a23s. Corn 25s2½a. Peas 36s. Clover seed 50s. Lard 51½s. Cheese 46s. Refined petroleum 12½d; spirits do 8s8½d.

ANTWERP, July 21.—Refined petroleum 33¼f.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—A leading grain circular, reviewing the trade for the past week, says: There has been a further depression in the value of wheat in consequence of the rapidly maturing crops here and universally favorable reports from abroad. Customers restrict operations to the narrowest compass. The demand has been extremely limited, and the prices of English and foreign receded fully one shilling per quarter, as well at markets at the chief places of import. Flour is slow of sale.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Flour firm; super $4,20; double $4,50a4,75; treble $5,00a 6,50. Corn firm; white 63a63½c. Oats quiet at 45c. Cornmeal firm $2.75. Provisions firm. Pork held at $21,50. Lard dull; jobbing 12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12c. Whisky quiet at $1,10. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 15¼a 18c. Sugar steady; fair to fully fair 8¾a 9¾c. Rice steady at 4a6½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Cotton quiet, 11c. Flour dull; $4,50a5. Wheat dull; new white $1,06a1,12. Corn steady; 46a47c. Oats dull; 32a37c. Rye quiet; 55a57c. Barley firm; 65a69c. Pork quiet and steady; $20. Lard: steam 11c; kettle 12¾c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; 7¾a10½a10¾c. Bacon dull; 9¾a11¾a11¾c. Whisky firm; $1,10. Butter firm; western 15a17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour in moderate demand; western family $5a6,50. Wheat dull; western red Tuck 90c@$1,04. Corn quiet and easier at 55¾a55½c. Oats firm; western mixed 36a39c. Provisions in fair demand and unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 8¾a8½c; refined 17¼a17¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,13.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 21.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 white Michigan $1,23; No. 3 do. $1,04; amber Michigan spot held at $1,06; bid $1,04¾ seller September. Corn dull; high mixed spot 49c; seller August held at 50c; low mixed 48c; no grade 46¾c; damaged 36c. Oats dull; No. 2 32½c; Michigan 32½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened strong and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,04½; hard $1,09¾; No. 2 91¾c; No. 3 80c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 27c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1 60c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 spring 60a 65c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Cotton firm; 11c. Flour firm; extra $3,60a3,75; family $3,75a4,00. Corn 48a50c. Rye 65c. Oats 33c. Provisions: not much business. Pork $20.50. Bulk meats 8 4-10¼a11¾c. Bacon 9a11¾a12c. Lard: tierce 13c; keg 14c. Whisky $1,10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Cotton dull at 11a 11¾c. Flour nominal. Wheat dull; $1,42 1-2. Corn steady at 39c. Oats steady at 33¾a 35c. Rye 53c. Whisky firm at $1,10. Provisions: only small peddling business.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 295 bales; receipts 87 bales; shipments 222 bales. Others quiet and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 21.—Flour unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 60a65c; rejected 55a58c; white and yellow 59a63c; rejected 31a37c; No. 1 white 46c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Petroleum very firm; S. W. 110 test 14½c; P. W. 150 test 16¼c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 21.—Wheat, extra white Michigan $1,41; No. 1 Milwaukee club held $1,18. Corn steady; 56c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Beeves: receipts 1,770 making 5,210 for four days, against 5,280 for the same time last week; quality offerings only medium; demand fair at former prices; all sold before 10 o'clock A. M.; ordinary to prime steers 8¾a10¼c; a few rough oxen 7¾c. Sheep: receipts 3,450, making 9,120 for four days, against 17,000 for corresponding time last week; sheep about ½c higher; closed firm at 3½a6¾c for poor to prime. Lambs steady; 5¼a8¾c for common to prime, latter for choice Jersey. Swine: receipts 2,600, making 11,200 since Monday, against 10,680 same time last week; nothing offered alive except a few light State hogs 15¼ lbs.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; shipments 3,500 head; fairly active, strong and a shade higher; best grades of choice $5,25; through Texans $3,25a3,50; butchers' stock $3a3,45; cows and heifers $2,25a3,75. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; shipments 5,400 head; dull and weak; 15a20c lower; good to choice light $6,45a6,55; fair to good heavy shipping $6,50a6,60; heavy packing $6,15a6,30; Philadelphias $6,60. Sheep: receipts 300 head; market nominal.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Cattle: receipts 612 head; total for the week 19,268; no sales; fresh arrivals through consignments; 27 cars held for shipment. Sheep and lambs: no arrivals and no market. Ground light and yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 16,500; market slow; Yorkers $6,75; heavy $7,05; extra selected $7,30; 5 cars unsold.

ALBANY, July 21.—Receipts of cattle 621 cars against 618 cars last week; market steady and firm; choice natives $5,40 per 100 pounds, which is considered the top price. Receipts of sheep and lambs 40 cars, 22 cars short of last week; demand moderate and prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle easy; demand wholly for butchers.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Hogs steady, and in fair demand; fair to good light $6,60a 6,75; heavy $6,75a6,85.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Hogs: receipts 1,000 head; prices unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—47 ₿ potatoes, Voight, M & Co; 20 do, H. M. Caldwell & Co; 16 bf bbls beer, C. Schmidt; 10 trees hams, W. & C. Zoller; 10 pails tobacco, Hersch Bro; 5 bxs do, Johnson, E & Co; 10 trees hams 10 do beef, R. Owens & Co; 10 do hams, Haworth & D; 25 do shoulders, J. F. Hanna & Co; 8 do b bacon, M. M. Fox & Co; 1 bdle moulding, J. Loughridge; 22 bdls lumber, D. & J. Rea; 3 bbls eggs, Head & McE; 3 do, Head, C & Co; 20 do b apples, J. H. Lob & Co; 100 sks meal, Roberts & Co; 50 bxs soap, Arbuckles & Co; 3 cases eggs, C. W. Hazel & Co; lot machinery, S. Hare & Son; 1 bx hdwe, Kelly & J; 6 bdls glass, Lindsey & Co; 1 car feed, A. Anuth & Son; 3 do flour, F. W. Jenkins; 10 tcs hams, 5 do beef, E. H. Myers & Co; 17 bbls potatoes, Wilbert & W; 149 do, Vangorder & S; 50 do, A. Bricker & Son; 1 car sides, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 do staves, S. B. Thompson; 1 bx, F. Kober; 1 do, A. Depp; 1 do oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 5 bxs whisky, J. McDonald; 3 bxs b tables, A. Weller; 3 pkgs b powder, Welsh Bro; 25 buts tobacco, H. Dallmyer; 50 trcs shoulders, Walker, D. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—20 bxs starch, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls spirits, Getty & Co; 15 pkgs starch, W. Cooper & Co; 18 do, Haworth & D; 20 do, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 do, B. H. Voskamp; 30 do, A. McClellan & Co; 24 do, J. Wilson & Son; 14 do, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 120 do, Dilworth & Bros; 10 bbls spirits, E. McCrickert; 5 cases crackers, Kramer & V; 5 bbls whisky, Rowe, R & Co; 25 do, J. McDonald & Co; 100 pails lard, W. H. Hays & Son; 75 bxs soap, Reymer & Bro; 1 car oats, Kell & R; 1 do corn, M. Gleal; 64 bxs flour, C. T. Bown; 2 cars ice, Weir & Bro; 1 do, Wendlow Ice; 10 bbls c meal, S. S. Marvin & Co; 75 bdls feilloes, J. Herdman & Son; 2 bbls whisky, Acker & R; 15 bbls cider, Houck McC & Co; 60 pkgs soraps, W. Fleeing & Son; 204 bxs cheese, N. J. Braden; 1 car oats, Elwood & McC; 1 bbl eggs, J. J. Pettit & Co; 10 do, Wilbert & W; 10 cases tobacco, Carter Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—1 car 1 beer, L. Lelsey & Co; 1 car oats, Fred Schields; 40 bdls chairs, B. Rothman; 26 do, J. J. Evans; 1 do do paper, A. McClure; 30 cases whisky, Reymer Bro; 35 kegs o meal, T. C. Jenkins; 2 do, F. Schlegle; 30 bxs cheese, H. M. Caldwell; 10 do, coffee, Haworth & D; 11 p points, J. C. Bidwell; 8 bxs castings, Hussey & Co; 10 s pipe, H. H. Collins; 2 cases wage, J. F. Drus'ste; 1 car lumber, Kelly & Co; 1 do, Calhoun & C; 2 do hides, W. E Schmertz; 10 pails tobacco, W. & D. Rinehart; 1 case candy, C. L. Flaccus; 3 bdls wire, 4 do riddles

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the ardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy weather and lower temperature than on Friday, light easterly to southerly winds, veering, followed by falling barometer.

Obituary.

The numerous friends of ex-Mayor Jas. Lowry will with regret learn of the death of that gentleman, which occurred at St. Louis Thursday night. His death was sudden and unexpected to his friends, as recent advices from him stated that he was in good health. The deceased was at one time a prominent man in this county and city, having been once elected Coroner of the county, and afterward, in 1864, elected Mayor of the city. He was appointed Collector of Customs under President Johnson, and held the office for about five months. He subsequently engaged in the coal business, and removed from this city to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the coal trade up to the time of his death. He was a gentleman of fine social qualities, and leaves many warm friends in this city who will sympathize deeply with his family in this the hour of their sad bereavement. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

THE VETERANS.

Informal Meeting Last Night—General Negley Present.

An informal meeting of the Vetrans was held in City Hall last evening, Major Will M. Hartzell presiding.

General Negley having returned from Washington, appeared and read the bounty bill that is now pending. He also made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion.

After some informal talk, it was decided to direct the chairman to call a meeting for next Tuesday evening, after which the meeting adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Boy Run Over by the Cars.

Yesterday morning Samuel Jones, a youth of sixteen, set out, in company with two other boys named Weaver and Green, for the purpose of picking blackberries. They went on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and having remained in a field most of the day, returned to Laurel Station on their way back, when Jones, in attempting to get aboard one of the cars, fell under one of the wheels which passed over his body, causing instant death. His remains were brought by rail to the Federal street depot, thence to the parental residence at No. 141 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. Owing to the illness of Coroner McCallin, Alderman Butler was commissioned to hold an inquest on the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Look Well to Your Feet.

It is but a rational desire among both sexes to have a neatness of foot, or to wear such a shoe or boot as will compel a neatness of the foot, and yet how many suffer tortures and torments indescribable in this endeavor, whereas if they should purchase their boots and shoes at a house where they could have different sizes of the same number all pinching, soreness and annoyance would be obviated. Feet differ in shape as the complexion and countenance differ. Now, go to Taggart's, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, and get the shape of your foot what it may, it can be fitted so as to ensure ease and comfort in the wear.

POLITICAL.

The Wakening Sound of Battle.

A large meeting of colored citizens of Allegheny and Pittsburgh assembled in Baptist Hall, Park Way, last evening, to complete the organization of a semi-political society known as the L'Ouverture Labor League, and to make arrangements for the formation of Hayes and Wheeler marching clubs. There was present Wm. Nesbit, Esq., of Alftoona, President of the State Equal Rights League. He stated that the political convention of the league in Philadelphia, is expected to be the largest ever held in this State by colored men. It will convene on the 15th of August.

Resolutions were adopted which warmly endorsed the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and declared the purpose of the colored voters to stand by our national, State and county ticket.

Speeches were made by the Chairman, Harrison Taylor, Philip Peterson, G. S. Woodson, B. F. Pulpress, S. A. Neale and others, after which rallying committees were appointed to call meetings for marching clubs.

CROOKED PROCEEDINGS.

Further from the Howard Street Investigation.

Another meeting of the Howard Street Wall Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

Mr. Biter reported the sinking of several wells on the inside of the wall, and the discovery that the wall was not as thick at one point as it should be.

City Engineer Davis submitted a drawing, showing the wall as it should be and the wall as it actually is. Also a statement showing that there are 315½ perches of stone work less than is required, and adding to this 109 perches, the amount in the eleven feet which were wrongfully charged to property holders instead of to the city, amounts to 424 perches, costing $2,759 53, to be deducted from the amount assessed upon the property holders. Besides this, it is expected that nearly $1,000 more will be added to the amount, it having been charged for extra grading and for removing earth that had slipped down upon the street, which must be paid by the city.

The committee discussed the matter informally at great length, and finally it was decided that the committee should visit and examine the wall while the wells sunk alongside it are open.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

THE EXPOSITION.

Its Prospects this Season.

The Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, as will be seen by advertisement in this morning's issue, will open the exposition on the 16th of next month, and the exhibition promises to surpass not only that of last year, but anything of its character ever held west of the Alleghenies. The buildings are being renovated and remodeled, and an extensive addition to be used as a Floral Hall is in course of erection, and the work is progressing rapidly. The applications for space by exhibitors are quite as various and in number than they were last season, and Pittsburgh will be more generally represented than it was last year. The addition of Floral Hall will give a large amount of additional space which from present indications will be needed, while it adds an attractive feature to the Exposition. The Art Gallery, which was so much admired last year, promises to be even more full and attractive than it was last year, and every branch of Pittsburgh industries will be fully represented. Exhibitors who have not yet applied for space should make their applications at once, so as to give time for a proper arrangement of the hall.

The managers are all working for the success of the exhibition and are aided in their efforts by all the leading merchants and manufacturers of the two cities, and where there is such general unity of action, the enterprise cannot fail to be a success.

PATTERSON'S GROVE.

A New Camp Meeting Ground.

As announced in the GAZETTE of yesterday morning a meeting was held at Patterson's Grove, on the Monongahela river, near Monongahela City, for the purpose of organizing a Camp Meeting Association, and selecting a site for a camp meeting ground. A special or free excursion train left the depot of the P. V. & C. R. R., Fourth avenue, yesterday morning, carrying a large number of persons to the grove. Delegates were present from Monongahela City, Elizabeth, West Elizabeth, Pine Run, McKeesport, Braddock's Field and from the M. E. Churches on the South Side.

The meeting organized by calling Rev. W. Lynch to the chair, and appointing Revs. C. M. Westlake and R. C. Craft secretaries.

Some discussion ensued relative to the propriety of holding a camp meeting, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we appoint a committee to confer with Mr. Patterson relative to leasing the ground.

Resolved, That the committee call on Mr. Patterson and see what his conditions are for leasing the ground, and report forthwith.

The following named gentlemen were appointed the committee: Rev. Baker, John Adams, J. N. O'Neil, Joshua S. Craft, John O'Neil, Jr., Isaac Jones, M. Bourland, W. Hobson, C. C. Fawcett and C. W. Taylor.

The report of this committee was presented, and was so favorable that it was unanimously agreed to, except the kind offer of Mr. Patterson.

Some discussion arose as to whether they could have a meeting on the ground *this year*, and a meeting was called for Tuesday, the 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at Patterson's grove, to decide the matter.

The P. V. & C. railroad will furnish free transportation to and from the grounds on that day and also offers to carry all tents and lumber for building purposes *free of charge*.

A resolution was passed requesting Rev. C. M. Westlake and R. C. Craft to take measures to see how many would attend the camp meeting, after which the assembly adjourned to meet on the ground Tuesday.

The Bread baked by S. S. Marvin & Co., is meeting with the highest commendation by all who use it. Retail at 18 Fifth avenue.

White Granite China Ware, Cheap at JAMES RENO'S, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning only.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S new work, "A Hundred Years of Methodism," is in press, and will soon appear.

REV. L. R. BEACOM will fill the pulpit of the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, as usual, to-morrow.

SUNDAY EVENING service has been suspended at the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, until after the heated term.

SERVICES in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow, will be conducted by Rev. J. R. Kyle, of Fall River, Mass.

BISHOP ESHER, of the Evangelical Association, is preparing the German Hymn Book, and Bishop Yeakle is writing the life of Albright.

REV. DR. J. M. THOBURN, of India, now in the East, expects to attend some camp meetings in Ohio, before he returns to his mission work.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the new main building of Fourth avenue Baptist Church to-morrow morning and in the chapel in the evening.

REV. DR. R. W. PEARSON will deliver the address before the literary societies of Monongahela College, at the commencement on Wednesday, at Jefferson, Pa.

REV. R. B. MOORE will preach a historical discourse, to-morrow morning in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenth-fourth street and Penn avenue.

THE Rev. W. C. Burchard, of the Presbytery of Allegheny, has declined the call to Parnassus, Presbytery of Blairsville, and will remain with the Valley Presbyterian church.

THE Sunday School connected with Trinity Episcopal Church held its annual picnic at Ross' Grove on Wednesday. There was a large attendance, and the picnic was an enjoyable success.

THE Retreats for the Clergy of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, Bishop Tuigg's, will be held at St. Michael's Seminary. The first will begin on the 7th of August, and the second on the 21st.

REV. LEONARD M. GARDINER, formerly pastor of Liberty Street M. E. Church of this city, now of Baltimore, was bequeathed a legacy of five thousand dollars by Mrs. Susie Duke Callow, of Baltimore. He was her pastor some years ago.

MOST of our clergymen are absent now, and the youthful substitute looks dismally down from the pulpit upon the scanty congregation and wonders what brother will ask him to dinner after service.

THE congregations of the Bellefield and Shadyside Presbyterian churches will worship together at Bellefield to-morrow morning and at Shadyside to-morrow evening. Rev. W. J. Holland will preach.

REV. C. C. THOMAS, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Wheeling, West Va., has fallen heir to a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars, left him by his father. So says the *Western Advocate*.

THE Rev. John Heber McCandless, late rector of "All Saints" Church, in this city, is now in union with the (Episcopal) Diocese of Northern New Jersey. His address for the present is 731 High street, Newark, N. J.

REV. B. F. WOODBURN, pastor of the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny, will discourse upon the subject, "The Mysteries of the Kingdom," to-morrow morning, and in the evening on "The Way of Cain."

SEVENTY-FIVE persons, probationers who had served their term, were admitted into full membership at the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, last Sabbath, Rev. E. M. McGuire pastor. It was an impressive occasion.

THE Rev. Samuel Findley, D. D., formerly pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church of this city, but now of a church in Carlisle station, Ohio, has been here visiting relatives. He is in good health and fine spirits.

REV. WILLIAM A. EDIE, formerly of this city, now of Baltimore, Md., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, corner of Arch street and Montgomery avenue.

DR. S. M. VERNON, of the Emory (East End) Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the Baccalaureate sermon at the late commencement of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and also delivered the annual address. Subject, "The Land of the Artist."

AT a meeting of the Fourth U. P. congregation, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, Rev. James Fulton, brother of Wm. Fulton, their late pastor, received almost a unanimous vote for pastor. Arrangements were then made for making a formal call.

TO-DAY the Zion camp meeting will be inaugurated at Castle Shannon. The Bishop of the Conference, Rev. J. J. Moore, of North Carolina, will be present to conduct the services on Sunday. Trains will be run on the Castle Shannon Railroad every half hour.

BISHOP DOMENEC announces that the annual Retreat of the Clergy will commence on the evening of the 21st of August. The Retreat will be held as usual at St. Francis' College, Loretto, which all the secular clergy of the Diocese of Allegheny, are obliged to attend. There will not be a second Retreat.

MR. SPURGEON shuts himself up on Saturdays. There is a story told of a man who called on Saturday and insisted on seeing him. The servant inquired who he was. "Tell him a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered, and Mr. Spurgeon sent back the answer: "Tell him I am engaged with his Master."

THE Third Ward Mission Sabbath School, E. Lindsey Grier, Superintendent, will dedicate their new hall, No. 8 Third street, east of Cedar avenue, Allegheny, at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow. Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel and E. E. Swift will deliver addresses, and the exercises will be varied by the singing from the children and the Sunday school choir.

REV. JACOB FOWLER, of Illinois, preached last Sabbath afternoon at Castle Shannon grove to a large audience, after which Rev. Wallace closed the very interesting services with a very appropriate address. At 7:30 o'clock Rev. F., who is now in his seventy-fifth year, was discoursed on the subject, "Immediate Consecration." Several of the speakers' converts of twenty-two years ago were present, and the occasion was one of great interest.

"W. H. J." says It is sometimes asked at S. S. Conventions, How can we increase the number of scholars in our Sunday Schools?" We know one way, viz: Keep up abundant supply of pictured papers, pictures, prizes and palaver—never press the subjects of personal piety upon the scholar, but require attention to the lesson; and lastly, never ask the school for money to pay expenses. If this method fails to fill up your school, we fail to understand human nature."

THE *Interior*, of Chicago, the best and most ably edited of our Presbyterian exchanges, speaks of a minister's settlement at St. Louis, Mo., as follows: "Rev. John A. Wilson, late pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Beaver, Pa., has accepted the call which was extended him some time ago inviting him to the pastorate of the First United Presbyterian church, this city. He is now here and has pitched his tent at 811 North Twentieth street. He will have a field here which will tax his best abilities. We extend him our hand, and bid him God-speed."

THE ladies connected with the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, on Wednesday met a small package to the Parsonage, which, upon inspection by the recipient, proved to be an exquisitely beautiful and valuable gold watch, suitably inscribed—a slight token of esteem from the ladies to Mrs. Rev. E. B. Snyder, their pastor's estimable wife—universally esteemed consort. The whole affair was arranged so quietly that the recipient had not the slightest suspicion of such a surprise, but the absence of the generally embarrassing formalities of a public presentation, doubtless made the surprise all the more pleasant. As an evidence of the feeling existing on both sides, the gift is a souvenir invaluable.

SPECIAL Centennial religious service will take place at the quarterly meeting Methodist Episcopal Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity, at Butler street M. E. church of this city to-morrow. A prayer and praise service will be held at 9 A. M., in charge of Rev. W. H. Evans. At 10½ o'clock Rev. W. Allcott will deliver a sermon suitable for the occasion. In the afternoon, after the ordinance of baptism is administered by the pastor, Rev. S. B. Wolf, the quarterly love-feast will be held under the direction of the President, Rev. Wm. Stewart, at the close of which, a class of probationers will be received into full membership. At the night service, addresses of a Centennial character will be delivered by Rev. J. P. Dravo, J. Gatchell and J. Vannote. This evening a business meeting will be held at the usual place.

ON our last page may be seen the table of congregations contributing to the several funds of the church. Every one who examines it will be surprised at the number of congregations which do not contribute to the funds of the church. Of the 774 congregations in America, 85 report themselves as giving nothing to any board or fund, and 83 make no report. The great majority of the non-reporting are also non-contributing. It is safe to say that at least *one-sixth of our congregations do not contribute for the general work of the church!* Some of these congregations are small and weak, but some of them number 200 members and upward. The Presbyteries in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, the growth of almost an hundred years, do not appear to much better advantage than many others. Of the Synod of Pittsburgh only 37 give to all the funds, 18 do not give to any, and 8 do not report. The work of the church has been suffering. On every hand there has been embarrassment. The reason, in part at least, now appears: the work is ignored by some.—*United Presbyterian.*

As Good as a Wife.

It is well enough that a man should have a wife to keep watch over his doings, but at the same time he should provide himself with a good timepiece, in order that he may always know when to come and when to go, and this indispensable article can be obtained for almost nothing from John Mitsch, jeweller, 92 Ohio street, on monthly and weekly payments of from $1 to $5. A full line of all classes of jewelry goods at the very lowest figures.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

....The "Park Painter" left yesterday with another tow of oil for Huntington.

....Loss at the Verona sale Thursday sold at about $200 each, or at at the rate of $2,500 per acre.

....The residence of the late David Chess, of Chess, Smyth & Co., on Carson street, near Twenty-first, sold on Thursday for $7,500.

....One of the workmen in the locomotive works in Allegheny, had one of his hands badly crushed by some machinery yesterday afternoon.

....On Thursday evening a sneak thief entered a house on Sandusky street, below Park Way, Allegheny, but was frightened away before he could get anything.

....Pennsylvania Railroad employes and their families will be taken to the Centennial for half fare. The fare from this city and return will be for them seven dollars.

....Fire was discovered yesterday in an unoccupied storeroom on Rebecca street, near Ridge avenue, Allegheny. It was extinguished before much damage had been done.

....The residents of Forty-fifth street, who have been for some time paying taxes for the opening of that street to Penn avenue, think it would be the safest plan to get their money remitted.

....The bursting of a water main on Second avenue and the rain storm together interfered with the gas pipes on that thoroughfare, filling them with water and putting out fifty-six street lamps.

....About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 46 in Allegheny, caused by the burning of some clothes in a house on West alley. But little damage was done.

....A case of prostration by the heat is reported from the Seventeenth ward. A woman who resides on Bates alley while on the street unconsumed to the heat. Under the care of Dr. Boardman she is out of danger.

....The contract for the construction of a cremation furnace at Washington has been given out by Dr. LeMoyne, of that place, who has the plans all prepared, and he expects to have the furnace completed this summer.

....Sanderson, the man who was thought by Chief Ross to be the murderer of Kuhlman, is said to have been caught at New Castle, was given an examination and discharged, as the proof was positive that he was innocent.

....The following are the names of the competitors in the Lawrence Boat club regatta, which occurs a week from to-day: R. C. Dougherty, P. Ivers, George Loslis, Wm. Bailey, Samuel Donaldson, Charles Mitchell and V. Sarvy.

....A German farmer near Woods Run, while driving a mowing machine Thursday afternoon, caught his foot in some of the cogs, which crushed it in a frightful manner. He was brought into the city and Dr. Winan dressed the wound.

....The Aldermen of the city are beginning to think that, during the dull season when nothing is doing, their tariff of fees should be revised and increased. How would it do for them to go security for the saloon bills of their customers?

....David Jones, one of the members of the Columbia fire company, in Allegheny, had one of his legs badly injured by being thrown against the wheel of the hose carriage as they turned a corner in answering an alarm of fire on Thursday evening.

....The Keystone battery of Philadelphia accepts the challenge of the Hutchinson battery for a target contest at Cape May, during the Philadelphia encampment in August. The prize flag won by the Keystone from the Camden artillery men in 1872 will be awarded to the victors.

....A horse belonging to John Moody, a farmer residing near the Hiland avenue water works, fell headlong into a tank of water ten feet deep. The animal was taking a drink at the time of the accident, and was safely recovered by the assistance of men who were engaged at the water works.

....John Hetzelein, a carrier of the evening papers at Temperanceville, has been missing for some days past to the great anxiety of his friends. He had been making collections for some time past, and it is supposed he has cleared off with the money. His wife and family are left destitute.

....The glass factories on the South Side are now closed down for repairs. The firms will resume operations early in August, and it is expected that before the first of September the factories will all be running full blast. It is encouraging to learn that the prospects of a profitable fall business are excellent.

....Two men were arrested yesterday by a couple of front office men, on the charge of being suspicious characters. They alleged that they were from Boston, and gave their residences. The Chief of Police of that city being telegraphed to, confirmed the statement of the men, and they were accordingly released last evening.

....Night before last there arrived at the American House, a man and wife and two children. They registered their names and were about to start in charge of the porter for their rooms, when the lady recognized in clerk who had waited on them, a brother whom she had not seen for seventeen years. The meeting is better imagined than described.

....The unterrified, followers of Samuel, of the land of Goshen, who was a follower of William the "Bum," have split on the former, are in a muddle over the chairmanship of the County Committee. James Irwin, J.K. P. Duff and T. J. Keenan, Esqs., are the aspirants for the position. Keenan, it is said by the knowing ones, has the inside track.

....The rivermen are going to contest the right of the city to collect wharfage. A number of them have refused to pay, and suit has been brought against Captain Nixon, as a test case. They claim that the collection of wharfage is without authority of law, and is unconstitutional. They not only propose to resist it here, but at every other port along the river.

....A man named Gallagher, accused of stealing a horse from Greensburg, was arrested in Cleveland Thursday. A telegram to that effect was sent to Chief Hartzell yesterday. Upon inquiry he learned that an Allegheny officer had a warrant issued by a Westmoreland county Justice. The Cleveland authorities were notified to hold the man, and the Allegheny officer started after him last evening.

....John D. Hoerr, a constable of the Seventeenth ward, has been charged with perjury by Edward Smith. The case was heard before Alderman McMasters, and it was alleged that the prisoner committed perjury in taking the oath of office in violation of that part of the form of the oath with respect to the use of money by candidates at elections. The prisoner waived a hearing and gave bail.

....The acme of perfection in journalism is not reached by sticking to a false statement when once made, whatever the truth may be. For instance, if an utterly erroneous statement of an alleged swindling transaction is published by an erratic morning paper, and chronicled by an evening neighbor (from its morning cotemporary), the latter is incumbent to the task to repeat their error the day after in order to establish a name for accuracy and vigilance.

....A stranger who lately arrived in the city from a less torrid clime was advised to revert the clothes he had brought with him, and some of the surrounding hills where he could enjoy a more refreshing breeze than in the valley. Accordingly he climbed Mt. Washington with cost under arm and umbrella over head to the shady side of the hill's brow where, overcome by fatigue and heat, he puffed and wiped until he went "out of blast." He lived after it.

....The Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards organized by electing the following officers: President—William D. West. Vice President—Henry Parmar. Secretary—Crist Salvley. Treasurer—Matthew Bigger. Finance Committee—Hard Donley, Jr., John Kain, David Reese, Thomas Pears, John Wellinger, Isaac Vallentine, William McClurg, R. B. Brown, Abe Traplet, C. F. Vallowe, John Ditts, John L. Jordan, Nick Jones, Coleman Jarrett. Auditing Committee—R. E. Mercer, Ed. Way, Wm. C. Bracey.

....Mag Conway the notorious, was arrested on Liberty street last evening for the old offense,—drunkenness and disorderly conduct. To convey her to the Central station required the services of three policemen, and they had to carry her. Something less than 5,000 boys, children and empty pated men followed the procession from the place of her arrest until she was locked up. Poor last time Mag was up she plead so pitifully and earnestly with the Mayor not to send her to the Workhouse for six months, that he gave her ten days to jail, on her solemn promise to reform. She is good this morning for a month's ticket to Claremont.

....Col. James F. Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Commander of the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order for the August encampment at Philadelphia: Company commanders will see that each non-commissioned officers and private is supplied with the following articles, viz. Knapsack, rubber blanket, woolen blanket, a change of underclothing white gloves, tincup, plate, spoon, knife and fork. They will provide for the use of their command at least one axe, one spade, one pick, two basins, and everything else they may see proper. The State will furnish campkettles and mess pans. The company commanders before starting will see that their men are supplied with one day's cooked rations, which, with tin cups, plates, spoons, knives, forks and company property should be packed in boxes. Rations and fuel will be supplied by the regiment commissary. The officers of the regiment will furnish their own cooking-utensils and rations. The field and commissioned staff are expected to provide themselves with horses while in camp. All officers are expected to camp with the regiment.

PERSONAL.

***Judge McCandless will retire, and Judge Ketchum assume the duties of his office on Monday.

***John Frew, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, was married in Steubenville on Thursday. Mrs. Mary B. Glass is, or rather was, the name of the lady.

***C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, will not take vacation this summer. His leisure time will be spent in arranging for the fall campaign.

***Of Dr. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, the Wheeling *Register* tells this: "When stopping at a flourishing Ohio town, not far from Wheeling, one day last summer, a gentleman named Smith was introduced to Dr. Pershing. Mr. Smith said: 'Pershing! Pershing! That name has a familiar sound to me. I have heard it somewhere before.' 'Very likely,' said the Doctor. 'And your name—let me see—I think I have heard the name of Smith also, or something that sounded much like it,' returned the Doctor, without a smile."

COURT BREVITIES.

MR. WILLIAM SWISSHELM, chief clerk of the Prothonotary's office, has been absent for several days, in consequence of the death of his brother's wife, which occurred at Chicago Tuesday.

THE will of the late Benjamin Singerly was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated February 25, 1875. It disposes of his property in the manner stated by the GAZETTE some days since.

THE United States Courts at Erie will most probably close on Tuesday, and the Court officer will arrive here Tuesday evening. Judge Ketchum will take the oath of office on Monday, when, after the transaction of some routine business, the Court will adjourn.

MRS. AGNES KELLEY, the insane woman from Stowe township, confined in the county "sweat box," was examined by Dr. McKelvey, Jail Physician, yesterday, who certifies to her insanity. An application will be made this morning for her removal to the insane department of the County Home.

SUIT was entered in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday, by Eliza J. Blonde, against George W. Boyd, to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 for the death of her husband, which occurred at or near Mansfield, several months since, by being run over by a train of cars while intoxicated. She alleges that his death was occasioned by Boyd, who sold him the whisky.

AN application for a writ of *habeas corpus* will be made this morning by T. H. Davis, Esq., on Henry Cordier, in behalf of Mary White, who was committed to the workhouse by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy. Mary was tried in the Quarter Session Court at the last term for keeping a house of ill-fame, but was acquitted, and a few days afterward she was arrested by one of the Mayor's police and sent up for vagrancy. A writ of *certiorari* will also be applied for.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Condensed News from the Police Courts.

THREE men were sent to Claremont for thirty days by the Mayor yesterday. They were George Henderson, Albert Hoffman and Frank O'Neil.

THE case against Sarah Davis, *alias* Gregory, who was charged by John Pedro with larceny of $70, was completed yesterday before Alderman O'Donnell. The prisoner was committed to jail.

MILTON KEARNS, a clerk in the employment of Mr. James Gillespie, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement of money from his employer. The case was heard before Alderman McMasters, and the prisoner was committed to jail.

WILLIAM AND CATHARINE SMITH were found upon Monument Hill, Allegheny, yesterday by the police, and were arrested and taken before Mayor Phillips, who fined each of them $25 and costs. The woman cashed up, but the man failed to come to time.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Alleghenys and New Havens play at Union Park to-day.

The Hartfords and Neshannocks played at New Castle, Thursday. Score, Hartfords 5, Neshannocks 3.

We are requested to contradict the statement that the Neshannocks have disbanded. The report was false in every particular and without foundation.

The Neshannocks claim that the Alleghenies defrauded them out of $29, and say that as soon as that money is refunded they will be open for an engagement. How is this?

ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

Vulcan's Thunderbolts Freaking Among the Houses—Wild Impetuosity of the Fiery Element.

Additional damages occasioned by the late thunderstorm have been chronicled. The residence of Mr. J. Blood, corner of Twenty-second street and Wright's alley, was penetrated by a thunderbolt and severely shattered. The bolt descended the chimney and demolished the mantel-piece with its ornamental contents. The clock, window glass and pictures were also damaged; several bricks were jarred asunder and many a hiatus left in the ceilings. The family were in the house at the time, and the Rev. Mr. Colter was their guest; but they all escaped injury. An aged man residing at the adjacent dwelling received a shock, but no serious effect is reported. Mr. Blood's residence is a large two-story brick, and it will cost considerable to restore it to its former state.

A barn belonging to Mr. Thomas Jones, about half a mile from Woodville on the Washington road, ignited and was burnt to the ground. The flames made such rapid headway that it was impossible to save the horses. The barn was crammed full with the new crops, which were also consumed; but the extent of the loss has not been ascertained. No report as to insurance.

The residence of Mrs. Thompson, above Pius street, Twenty-seventh ward, suffered from the lightning, but the damage was mainly confined to the roof.

The shed in connection with Sankey & Brother's brick yard received a tottering shock, but the damage sustained was reported to have been slight.

THE HEATED TERM.

Its Effect on Pianos.

It is, of course, known to every one that the effect of heat on iron or steel is to expand, and of cold to contract it—and iron is a very important factor in the construction of the piano. The very best piano is the one of frame, and the most *vocal chords* are cords of steel. The heat, of course, affects these portions, but in such admirably-constructed pianos as the Chickering, its effects is scarcely perceptible—so perfectly have the Chickerings taken the science subservient to the art of piano making.

But the heat has one quality very comforting to those who desire to buy a piano, viz., it expands or extends the value of pianos at elections. It even goes further, and has the opposite effect in regard to prices, that is it *contracts* them—or in other words, a piano (or an organ either) can be bought now, during this summer season, from us at considerably lower figures than a short time ago. We have just made new arrangements with the various factories we represent, and we are happy to announce to the public that we have cut deeply, at the close of business hours, to convey parties to the Mountain House at the Springs, and return with them on Monday morning in time for early business. Go to Cresson and stop at the Mountain House.

The Eye.

It is a fact established by the most prominent oculists that spectacles, when properly suited to the eyes, are not only of great advantage, but in many cases also protect and preserve the eye sight. Several years theoretical and practical studies in one of the best academies of Europe enables Kornblum, the optician, to select glasses for all kinds of affected eyes, where the vision has not been entirely destroyed. He has a fine assortment of spectacles and eyeglasses constantly on hand. Office of Kornblum, the optician, is corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Good Boarding.

For a good square meal, well cooked and cleanly served, commend us to the dining-rooms of Mrs. Bair, 108 Fourth avenue. No magnifying glass required to see the contents of the table, as abundance of necessity, luxury and dainty is the especial feature of this elegant dining hall.

James Reno, 19 Federal street, Allegheny, sells Rosendale and Louisville cement, remarkably cheap.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Silk Violin Strings—Fresh Supply.

We have just received a fresh lot of those splendid Silk Violin E Strings, just imported by last week's steamer from France. These strings are the very best for use in hot weather, being affected less by the heat and perspiration of the hands. All who have tried them find them *just the thing for this weather*. We will mail the very best E Silk String (four lengths) for 25 cents, or a three length, second quality, for 15 cents. Send and try one.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Reading Makes a Full Man.

Some there are who cannot think for themselves, and therefore, should visit Gildenfeuny & Co.'s, 69 Fifth avenue, and possess themselves of the wisdom of every age to be found in their great and varied selection of books, papers, periodicals and magazines of every style, quality and grade of literature. Would you laugh and grow fat, then buy of the comics and fun to be found on the counter.

White Granite China Ware, Cheap at JAMES RENO'S, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

No men make money faster now-a-days than thorough, faithful and competent workers in life insurance. Many of them are acquiring fortunes. The UNITED STATES LIFE, of New York has established a General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under the charge of J. Palmer O'Neil. Apply to him for local territory and secure lucrative employment. S. W.

White Granite China Ware, Cheap at JAMES RENO'S, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

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White Granite China Ware, Cheap at JAMES RENO'S, 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

Oh, how on earth can I be sure
To keep my breath fresh, sweet and pure?
Use SOZODONT.
Oh, has the way at last been found
To keep my teeth white, clean and sound?
Use SOZODONT.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

THE MARKET.

What We Eat—Where It Comes From and What It Costs.

There is no subject of so much importance to the readers as that of the cost of living, and the most important branch of the subject is that which relates to the supply, quality and prices of provisions. It is a subject, however, of too vast proportions, covering too wide a field to be considered in detail by a local reporter, but there is one branch of it which is of more general interest than any other, coming under the head of "Marketing," of which a short article might be written, which may be read with profit by housekeepers. For the various other branches of the subject the reader is referred to the market reports of the GAZETTE, which are admitted by all to be the most full, complete and reliable published in any paper in the city.

THE MARKET.

There are few cities in the country of the size and importance of Pittsburgh with so poor market facilities; few with better markets and fewer still, in which meat, vegetables, fruit, &c., command as high a price, as they do here, in other words there is no city in the United States where the people are so fearfully imposed upon in the matter of marketing as they are in Pittsburgh, where extortion is the rule and not the exception. The Diamond market houses are totally unfit for the purposes, and as a consequence, the place always has an unpleasant appearance, and disagreeable smell of decayed animal and vegetable matter, with which every article offered for sale is affected to a greater or less degree, according to the time it is permitted to remain in contact with the vitiated atmosphere which pervades the locality. More room and a greater area for the circulation of air around the buildings is the only remedy. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs, which no one who has visited the market on market days will attempt to deny, the place is extensively patronized, not so much from necessity, however, as habit, as there is scarcely an article offered for sale in the market that any housekeeper can not procure nearer home, of as good quality and at a less price than at the market. The Pittsburgh meat market is unquestionably good, but the same source that supplies the market supplies the meat shops throughout the city, and the green grocers have a home and foreign source for their supplies of fruit and vegetables, as do the hucksters who deal them out at extortionate rates at the market house.

A LIST OF PRICES.

The butchers, notwithstanding the general downward tendency of everything else, manage to hold beef up to fabulous prices, and according to their own statements are getting poor selling beef at 12 to 20 cents per pound, when cattle costs from four to five, while hundreds got rich selling at the same prices when they had to pay nearly double for cattle what they now pay.

New potatoes by the bushel bring one dollar, which is not unreasonable, but when the poor man who cannot afford to purchase more than a peck or half peck, lays in his stock he is charged at the rate of two dollars per bushel, fifty cents per peck. Tomatoes, although very plenty in market, are still at a high figure, when sold in small quantities, and were sold yesterday at forty cents per peck. Other vegetables are sold for just what they will bring, consequently connot be quoted. In the fruit line there are a good supply of apples, blackberries, whortleberries and a few peaches and pears. Apples were selling yesterday in small quantities at the rate of $1.50 to $2.00 per bushel, according to quality. The supply of pears and peaches were so meagre that they were commanding high figures, notwithstanding they were very inferior in quality. Blackberries and whortleberries sold at the rate of 50c per gallon, or fifteen cents per single quart. The season for both these fruits is at least one week earlier this year than formerly, and it will probably end much earlier than usual, if the extreme hot weather continues. What we are now getting here is from the last crop in the country, the locality not having ripened yet in sufficent quantity to market. The peach season proper will not commence before the first of next month, although a few of the more early varities are already in market.

The supply of water mellons is greater than was ever known in this market so early in the season, but the demand has not been so great as at other times, and the dealers all look blue.

Liver Complaint.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making *post mortem* examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at *some* time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the liver of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pounds of bile. When in a healthy condition, this bile, or if, from any cause, it be disabled in the performance of its duties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating, poisoning, and perverting every vital power. DR. PIERCE attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which becomes overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to perform its functions properly. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected, and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhœa, is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellowish color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache, dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, raising of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, and pain in the region